Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

REPUBLICANS see that you are registered.

THE campaign in Ohio is becoming animated.

THE German philosipher, Emmanuel Hermann Fechte, is dead. He was a very highly educated man, and claimed to have established the system called Concrete Theism.

IT is believed that, should Governor Talbot retire from public life in Massachusetts, Attorney-General Devens will consent to enter the field as a candidate for Governor.

IT is announced that a Republican daily paper is to be started at Little Rock, Ark., September 1st. This will be a good move, as some healthy politics are greatly desired in that section.

IT is reported in Washington that Mrs. Chisholm will go South next month, accompanied by her son, to testify against the assassins of her husband. She has been advised not to go, but is determined.

MRS. SARTORIS, daughter of ex-President Grant, is dead. Her death occurred on the 6th inst., at Warsash House, Tichfield, in Hampshire, and was very sudden. No particulars are given.

THE ocean freight steamer Semiramide, bound from Boston to Liverpool, collided with the steamer Corsica, off the coast of England, on the night of Aug. 11th., and sunk, taking with her a cargo valued at $92,000. The crew was saved.

JOSEPH F. FRYE, of Boston, a wealthy leather merchant, was murdered on Friday and his body thrown into the cellar of his house. His safe was broken into and robbed. It caused a great excitement in Boston. One arrest has been made.

IT is said that Greenbacker Smith of Maine was ready to become a hard money Republican last year if the Republicans in the State Senate would make him Governor instead of Garcelow, and now he is bothered to know how to get out of the box.

THE Clearfield *Republican*, with circus heading, published a ten or twelve column article of stuff and nonsense last week about "Corruption in the Treasury Department." Keep your hat on, Goodlander, and don't waste your time and space. The country's all right.

MR. DORSHEIMER doesn't believe in the fraud cry. He says as soon as a man begins to talk about Tilden being cheated, some fellow will call out, "how about those ciphers?" Mr. Dorsheimer has about the correct idea of it. Only what will the party have to howl about if it drops the fraud cry?

GENERAL EWING made a speech at Trenton the other day, which is not a good place, just now, for his kind of doctrine to be preached. He advanced his financial theories, and tried to prove that soft money was the money with which to do business. But the roar of the furnaces and the clanging of the iron mills which surrounded him, told another story, and showed better than words, what specie payment was doing for the industries of the country.

DEMOCRATIC politicians of New York are feeling good over the results of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee at Niagara Falls. Both the Tammany and Tilden men claim a rousing victory. The Tammany leaders are confident that they will be able to defeat Robinson's renomination, while the Tilden-Robinson men are all of the opinion that Kelly has been swamped. General Spinola and Boss Kelly will now choose their seconds and on with the fight.

The Republican Platform.

The Centre *Democrat*, in a two-column editorial, under the above caption, in last week's issue, struggles desperately with the third resolution of our State platform, which reads as follows: "We declare our implacable hostility to the repeal of the national laws which protect the purity of the ballot-box and secure fair elections, the election of congressmen and presidential electors being clearly subject to national control. Any attempt to throw off that control is simply an effort to establish fraud at national elections. Honest suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the nation and the supremacy of national government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control, can be maintained only by the Republican party, which is alone committed to their defence."

This resolution staggers the wisdom and hurts the State rights and secession proclivities of that sheet.

The Centre *Democrat*, asks and answers the question as to the national control over the election of congressmen as follows: "Is the election of congressmen clearly subject to the control of the national government? Has the federal government or any department or officer of it, under the Constitution, the right to say who may or who may not vote at an election for a congressman? The Democrats say 'no;' the Republicans say 'yes.'

In support of the negative answer of the Democrats as to the power of the general government, to exercise supervision and control over the election of members of Congress, the *Democrat* cites article first and section second of the Constitution of the United States as follows: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branches of the State Legislature."

The *Democrat* assumes that this provision of the Constitution is conclusive, and that every attempt to provide for fair elections on the part of the general government is of course unconstitutional and an invasion of sovereignty of the State.

For the benefit of the editors of the *Democrat*, we take pleasure in saying that the Constitution of the United States embraces other provisions than that quoted by them in relation to the election of congressmen.

Section fourth of article second of the Constitution says: "The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that, "the right of citizens of the United States to vote, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." It must be clear and patent to every intelligent reader that section four of article second of the Constitution expressly gives Congress the right to provide, by law, the times, places and manner of holding elections for the election of members of Congress.

The constitutional right of Congress to so legislate has never been questioned.

The fifteenth amendment also confers upon Congress the right to legislate concerning the qualifications of electors, and to prohibit the States from abridging the right of suffrage in certain cases.

But the argument of the *Democrat* is altogether irrelevant, as the Republicans do not claim the right of the general government to prescribe the qualifications of electors farther than the fifteenth amendment provides it shall. And the election laws enacted by Congress, and which the rebel Democracy want repealed, (as well as the editors of the *Democrat*) and to secure the repeal of which they threatened to starve the government, and reduce the nation to a state of anarchy, do not regulate the elective franchise further than to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment. The laws simply provide for the appointment of two supervisors, one of each political party, whose duty it shall be to attend the places of election and try to prevent illegal voting. They also confer upon the several marshals throughout the county, upon the application of citizens interested in a fair and peaceful election, to appoint deputy marshals to be at the polls for the purpose of keeping the peace and protecting honest citizens and voters from being mobbed when they go to vote, as was frequently the case in the large cities. The wisdom and good effect of congressional legislation concerning the elections of members of Congress has secured the highest commendation from such a Democratic chairman as S. S. Cox, of New York, who was at the head of a committee to investigate certain elections in New York. But since the conspiracy has been formed for the seizing of the government by the rebel Democracy by fraud in 1880, it is absolutely necessary that all legal restraint be removed, so that the days of ballot-box stuffing and cheating as practiced by Tweed, can again be resumed in the northern cities. It is carried on to perfection now in the southern States. There no man dare oppose the regular Bourbons. When Dixon, a Democrat in Yazoo county, Mississippi, announced his determination a few days ago to run as an independent Democrat for a county office, he was waited upon by the aristocratic, rebel Democracy of the county, and forcibly invited to step down and renounce his intention of running for office against the regular nominee. The safety of his life and property required him to obey, and he obeyed the invitation extended to him by the Bourbon rebels.

The *Democrat* quotes the action of the high commission in counting the presidential electoral vote in 1877, as the policy and principles of the Republican party.

As the commission was the offspring of a Democratic House of Representatives, and a creature of their own making, the *Democrat* ought not to complain of its work and decisions. The high commission was invested with certain powers and specific duties, of which it was the judge, and the commission arrived at its own conclusions, after the ablest discussions and arguments upon the questions for its determination had been produced before it. And as it was a court of Democratic making, it certainly comes with rather bad grace on the part of the *Democrat*, to charge its action as that of the Republican party. The true issue laid down by the rebel Democracy and the *Democrat* is the old dogma of State rights and secession. The same that culminated in rebellion in 1861. We accept the issue, and most heartily stand by the sovereignty of the nation, and the inseparable Union of the United States, and gladly go to the people upon it.

In all the extravagant charges of tyranny and oppression, made by the rebel Democracy against the general government, they have never yet been able to produce a single meritorious case where the right of any citizen entitled to vote was ever interfered with by any of the officials of the National Government.

We are ready for the issue, and stand committed as Republicans in favor of union, and against disunion and secession, and in favor of free and honest elections, and against ballot-box stuffing and the wholesale disfranchisement of citizens by Ku Klux process.

A private telegram from Valparaiso, dated August 4, states that the Chilian blockade of Iquique has been raised.

The Tramp Law in Force.

The law passed at Harrisburg last winter, authorizing the authorities to suppress the tramp nuisance, went into operation on the 15th instant.

This law provides that every person who goes about from place to place begging, shall be considered a tramp, and is liable to be arrested and imprisoned, unless he can prove that he is a citizen of the county and has a fixed residence, in which case he must be discharged, if it is not his custom to beg his living.

It is the habitual tramp this law is intended to suppress, and not the unfortunate who have been overtaken with unexpected misfortune. The law does not apply to women and children under 16 years of age, or to the blind, deaf or dumb, or those who have been maimed or are suffering from such physical uniformity as incapacitates them for manual labor.

This is a wise law and ought to be rigidly and carefully enforced. While it protects the weak and infirm, it compells the hearty and robust to earn their living, or be subject to imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. It is not necessary to take out a warrant unless this law, which authorizes any person to apprehend a tramp going about begging or committing any act of vagrancy, to arrest and convey the same to a magistrate where he can make his defense, it being incumbent on the person arrested to prove that he does not come within the provisions of this act in order to escape its penalties. The second section provides against vicious tramps and such persons as carry concealed weapons with malicious intent of doing injury to the person or property of another, who may be convicted of misdemeanor—may, on conviction, be sent to prison for a term not exceeding three years. We trust that reviving industries will obliterate the difficulties provided for in this act.

Women Wanted in Leadville.

News comes from Leadville, Colorado, the great silver mining centre of the West, that young, robust women are in great demand in that section, not as servants, but as helpmates, good, sensible wifes, who will be willing to undergo their share of the privations attending the establishment of a new home in a new country. A promising, buxom lass hardly arrives there before there is a premium on her matrimonial intentions. This is good news to the marriageable ladies of the eastern States, of which Pennsylvania is one from a western standpoint. In the New England States the women outnumber the men three to one, and this is also true of some of our large cities, and now that there is an opening for the unprovided ones to better their circumstances, in this respect at least, they should take Horace Greely's advice, as well as young men, and "go west."

We have no doubt but what an effort will be made to supply the wants of our suffering brethren in the west, and we hope to soon publish a card that a colony of western-bound ladies will start at an early day. "On to Leadville!"

THE mystery surrounding the robbery of A. T. Stewart's body is not yet solved, and the body is still unfound. Five men are known to have been engaged in the robbery, but only one is known by name, Henry G. Romaine. The robbers are negotiating through Patrick H. Jones, an attorney of New York, for the return of the body, and demand the sum of $200,000. Judge Hilton's original offer was $25,000, but all efforts to secure both robbers and body having failed, negotiations were re-opened July 24th for the ransom of the body without regard to the conviction of the thieves. Said negotiations are now pending. Mrs. Stewarts, it is said, is ignorant of the fact that the body has not been found.

THE *Watchman* still persists in asserting that we, the people of the United States, are not a nation We can scarcely expect, however, that the dough faced Democracy of the North, will dare do otherwise than proclaim and advocate the principles that their Southern Democratic masters dictate. Ever since Alexander A. Stephens, the ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, expressed his views upon the right of secession, as the Southern Democratic view, are as follows: "The right of secession I never questioned, and have defended with all the power I could command, but my judgment was very decided against the policy. *My mind on these subjects has undergone no change and is not likely* to undergo any."—almost every Democratic organ, has re-echoed the declaration in favor of the right of secession. To assert and maintain the right of secession, logically enforces the position assumed by the *Watchman*, that we are not a nation. Therefore when the *Watchman* says we are *not* a nation, it is in obedience to its natural instincts and servile nature, simply obeying the crack of the political whip, now in the hands of its Southern Democratic masters. If the United States of America does not constitute a nation according to every definition of the term nation, as given by lexicographers, and by the most eminent jurists, and legal authors upon the laws of nations, then we, the people of the United States, are certainly at a loss to know what is necessary to constitute a nation. In our benighted ignorance we call upon the wisdom of our contemporary, the *Watchman*, to be so kind as to enlighten us. Please give us a difinition of a nation. Tell us what is essential to constitute a nation. Please define the prominent attributes of a nation.

All the civilized nations of the world have a century past regarded us as a nation. The general government has for a century past enforced its laws in every State in the Union, as the supreme law of the land. It has purchased a great deal of the territory out of which States have been carved, and in fact has done a great many things, of a decidedly national bearing.

Again we ask the *Watchman*, what constitutes a nation, and what are its chief attributes?

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says "If ever a party was 'treed,' on all its predictions concerning Resumption and Finance, it is the Democratic party. The leaders of that party lost their heads in reaching out to get the Greenback vote. In doing so, they threw away their old time Jackson doctrines, of gold and silver as the only honest money, or paper money redeemable in gold on presentation. The later attempt to force unlimited coinage of silver dollars at 85 cents worth, for a dollar, and compel laborers and others to accept them for a dollar's worth of work or goods, is proving as bad an investment as their unlimited Greenback craze. It is luckily an unsolved problem, what would have become of the country had these confused financiers, and the free-trader added, secured control of the nation."

REPUBLICANS, to secure your vote with little trouble, see that you are registered.

SEPTEMBER 3d and 4th are the last days for voters being registered.

—There will be a meeting of the Centre County Agricultural Society in the Court House next Monday night. It is hoped that members of the society, as well as all others interested, will be present.

—A little son of Alfred Hassinger, who lives near the cemetery, while at play with some other children, on Saturday, had the misfortune to break his arm.

—The boilers for the heating apparatus at the State College arrived last week from Pittsburgh.

—Republicans, see the registry list. If your name is omitted, have it put upon the list at once.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Alexandria, Ind., *Bee*, will buzz no more.

—The Sharon, Pa., *Herald*, appears in a new dress.

—The Burlington, Iowa, *Hawkeye* has resumed the folio form.

—The Kalamazoo, Mich., *Daily Times* is a new local paper.

—The *Dollar Blade*, (weekly) has appeared at Lake City, Iowa.

—The Sioux County *Independent* has removed to Rock Mills, Iowa.

—The Denver *Democrat* is succeeded by the *Republican* of that place.

—The *Real Estate Journal* is a new publication at Nashua, N. H.

—Stephen Fisk has joined the editorial staff of the New York *Star*.

—The daily *State Democrat* is the title of a new paper at Lincoln, Neb.

—The Uniontown, Penn., *Genius of Liberty*, is in its seventy-fifth year.

—The Omaha, Neb., *Times* is another new one, devoted to manufacturers, etc.

—The *Bulletin* is the name of a new paper recently started at Urbana, Ill.

—There are forty lawyers and three printers in Auburn, N. Y., prison.

—E. R. Pierce, of Auburn, has joined the staff of the Augusta, Me., *Tribune*.

—The Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle*, have started a Sunday edition.

—The *Woman's Tribune*, Indianapolis, Ind., has gone where the woodbine twineth.

—The *Popular Era* is a new paper in Detroit, Mich., in the interest of colored people.

—Mr. James E. Harper, of the *Army and Navy Gazette*, is to be married in the autumn.

—Wm. D. Coleman has taken the entire editorial control of the Danville, Va., *News*.

—The Rensselaer, Ind, *Standard*, will soon appear, under republican management.

—John B. Clarke, of the Manchester, N. H. *Mirror* has been awarded the State printing.

—Faith, Hope and Charity, these three—but the scarcest of these is charity.—*Ex.*

—M. C. Russell, the Uncle Dudley of the Lake city, Minn., *Leader*, has married again.

—The Columbus, Ind., *Columbia*, "passed in its checks" about the middle of June.

—The *Headlight*, is a new one at Corunna, Ind. Has 32 pages. It ought to be bright.

—Bull Run Russell took a fee of $15,000 before leaving the Cape for the London *Telegraph*.

—Mrs. Mary C. Knowls, one of the publishers of the Providence *Journal*, died last week.

—The Jefferson, Ohio, *Sentinel* changed their weekly into a semi-weekly, a few weeks since.

—The Burlington, Vt., *Free Press and Times* has come out in a new dress and looks quite tasty.

—The Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* has been enlarged to forty columns folio—ten columns to the page.

—A New York correspondent says Mary L. Booth, the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, is a matronly-looking woman, with no nonsense about her.

—G. Murray, an Englishman, is one the leading writers on the new English Parisan paper, the *Boulevard*.

—The Louisville (Ky.) *Commercial* is in financial embarrassment, growing out of debt contracted several years ago.

—One thousand dollars bonus has been paid for the exclusive right to circulate a paper at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

—Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, has reached Europe. He proposes to pass the summer in the Old World.

—E. M. Boyde has relinquished the editorship of the Mauch Chunk (Pa.) *Coal Gazette*, to enter upon the practice of the law.

—One day in March, 1849, 56,000 copies of the London *Times* were printed, and it was talked and written of for months as a marvelous feat.

Poetry.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HEART.

How fair she is! how more than ever fair!
She moves about to show her fine form's grace,
She bares one arm, and drops her long, bright hair,
And yet he sees her with an unmoved face.
Why, once in the delirium of despair,
He had but caught a single fleeting sight
Of that round arm, with eyes and lips on fire
He would have kissed her in love's wild delight.

She smiles up in his eyes. No answer there.
Why, once her smile brought sun of summer moon
To his fond face. Her heart sinks in despair;
Ah, life! ah, love! and can hearts change so soon?
There are the same surroundings; this the room
Where he first won her, few short months ago;
Her cheek is just as lovely in its bloom;
Ah, Heaven! ah, Heaven! how can dear Love change so?

She lays her soft hand on his bearded cheek:
She calls back all the arts she used to know.
How vain, how vain such folly, and how weak—
Ye cannot resurrect dead passion so!
As soon take yon pale ashes in your hand,
And think by your warm fingers to return
The living spark that made the glowing brand,
To once more see the flame leap up and burn!
As soon, with all love's tender words and wiles,
Lift up the coffin lid, and think to wake
The dead, cold face to laughter and sweet smiles,
Ah, God! ah God! why does her heart not break?

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Our Story Teller.

Mark Twain Visits Niagara.

Niagara Falls is one of the finest structures in the known world. I have been visiting this favorite watering-place recently, for the first time, and was well pleased. A gentleman who was with me said it was customary to be disappointed in the Falls, but that subsequent visits were sure to set that all right. He said that the first time he went, the hack fares were so much higher than the Falls, that the Falls appeared insignificant. But that is all regulated now. The hackmen have been tamed, numbered, and playcarded and blackgarded, and brought into subjection to the law, and dosed with moral principle till they are as meek as missionaries. There are no more outrages and extortions. That sort of thing cured itself. It made the Falls unpopular by getting into the newspapers; and when a public evil achieves that sort of success for itself, its days are numbered. It became apparent that the Falls had to be discontinued, or the hackmen had to subside. They could not dam the Falls, and so they did the hackmen. One can be comfortable and happy there now.

I drank up most of the American Fall before I learned that the waters were not considered medical. Why are people left in ignorance that way? I might have gone on and ruined a fine property, merely for the want of a little trifling information. And yet the sources of information at Niagara Falls is not meagre. You are sometimes in doubt there about what you ought to do, but you are seldom in doubt about what you must not do. No, the signs keep you posted. If an infant can read, that infant is measurably safe at Niagara Falls. In your room at the hotel you will find your course marked out for you in the most convenient way, by means of placards on the wall like these:

"Pull down your bell-rope gently, but don't jerk."

"Bolt your door."

"Don't scrape matches on the wall."

"Turn off your gas when you retire."

"Tie up your dog."

"If you place your boots outside the door, they will be blackened, but the house will not be responsible for their return." (This is a confusing and tanglesome proposition, because it moves you to deliberate long and painfully as to whether it will really be any object to you to have your boots blackened unless they are returned.)

"Give your key to the omnibus driver, if you forget and carry it off with you."

Outside the hotel wherever you wander, you are intelligently assisted by the signs. You cannot come to grief as long as you are in your right mind. But the difficulty is to stay in your right mind with so much instruction to keep track of. For instance:

"Keep off the grass."

"Don't climb the trees."

"Hands off the vegetables."

"Do not hitch you horse to the shrubbery."

"Visit the Cave of Winds."

"have your portrait taken in your carriage."

"Forty per cent. in gold levied on all peanuts or other Indian curiosities purchased in Canada."

"Photographs of the Falls taken here."

"Visitors will please notify the superintendent of any neglect on the part of employees to charge for commodities or services."

"Don't throw stones down; they may hit people below."

"The proprietors will not be responsible for parties who jump over the Falls."

To tell the plain truth, the multitude of signs annoyed me. It was because I noticed at last they always happened to prohibit exactly the very thing I was just wanting to do. I desired to roll on the grass; the sign prohibited it. I wished to climb a tree; the sign prohibited it. I longed to smoke; the sign prohibited it. And I was just in the act of throwing a stone over to astonish and pulverize such parties as might be picnicing below, when a sign I have just mentioned forbade that. Even that satisfaction was denied me (and I a friendless orphan.) There was no resource now but to seek consolation in the flowing bowl. I drew my flask from my pocket, but it was all in vain. A sign confronted me, which said:

"No drinking allowed on these premises."

On that spot I might have perished of thirst but for the saving words of an honored maxim that flitted through my memory at that critical moment, "All signs fail in dry time." Common law takes precedence of the statutes. I was saved.

The noble Red Man has always been a darling of mine. I love to read about him in tales, legends and romances, I love to read of his inspired sagacity; and his love of the wild, free life of mountain and forest; and his grand truthfulness; his hatred of treachery; and his general nobility of character; and his stately metaphorical manner of speech; and his chivalrous love for his dusky maiden; and the picturesque pomp of his dress and accoutrement—especially the picturesque pomp of his dress and accoutrement. When I found the shops at Niagara Falls full of dainty Indian bead-work and and stunning moccasins, and equally stunning figures representing human beings who carried their weapons in holes bored through their arms and bodies, and had feet shaped like a pie, I was filled with emotion. I knew that now, at last, I was going to come face to face with the noble red man. A lady clerk in the shop told me, indeed, that all her grand array of curiosities were made by the Indians, and that they were plenty about the Falls, and that they were friendly, and it would not be dangerous to speak to them. And sure enough, as I approached the bridge leading over to Luna Island I came upon a noble old son of the forest sitting under a tree, dilligently at work on a bead reticule. He wore a slouch hat and brogans, and had a short black pipe in his mouth. Thus does the baneful contact with our effeminate civilization dilute the picturesque pomp which is so natural to the Indian when far removed from us in his native haunts. I addressed the relic as follows:

"Is the Wawhoo-Wang-wang of the Wack-a-Whack happy? Does the great Speckled Thunder sigh for the warpath, or is his heart contented with dreaming of his dusky maiden, the Pride of the Forest? Does the mighty sachem yearn to drink the blood of his enemies, or is he satisfied to make bead reticules for the papooses of the pale face? Speak, sublime relic of by-gone grandeur—venerable ruin, speak!"

The relic said:

"An' is it myself, Dennis Hooligan, that ye'd be takin' for a bloody Injin, ye drawlin' lantern jawed, spider-legged ruffin? By the piper that played before Moses, I'll eat ye!"

I went away.

I made one more attempt to fraternize with them and only one. I came upon a camp of them gathered in the shade of a great tree, making wampum and moccasins, and addressed them in the language of friendship.

"Noble Red Men, Braves, Grand Sachems, War chiefs, Squaws, and High-you-Muck-a-Mucks, the pale face from the land of the setting sun greets you! You, Beneficent Polecat—you, Devourer of Mountains—you, Roaring Thundergust—you, Bully Boy with a Glass Eye—the pale face from beyond the great waters greets you all! War and pestilence have thinned your ranks and destroyed your once proud nation. Poker, and seven-up, and a vain modern expense for soap, unknown to your glorious ancestors, have depleted your purses. Appropriating, in your simplicity, the property of others has gotten you into trouble. Misrepresenting facts, in your sinless innocence, has damaged your reputation with the soulless. Trading for forty-rod whisky, to enable you to get drunk and happy and tomahawk your families, has played the everlasting mischief with the picturesque pomp of your dress, and here you are, in the broad light of the nineteenth century, gotten up like the rag-tag and bobtail of the purlieus of New York? For shame! Remember your ancestors! Recall their mighty deeds! Remember Uncas!—and Red Jacket!—and Hole-in-the-day!—and Horace Greeley! Emulate their achievements! Unfurl yourselves under my banner, noble savages, illustrous gutter-snipes——"

"Down wid him!"

"Scoop the blagard!"

"Hang him!"

"Drownd him!"

It was the quickest operation that ever was. I simply saw a sudden flash in the air of clubs, brickbats, fists, bead baskets and moccasins—single flash and they all appeared to hit me at once, and no two of them in the same place. In the next instant the entire tribe was upon me. They tore all the clothes off me, they broke my arms and legs, they gave me a thump that dented the top of my head till it would hold coffee like a saucer; and to crown their disgraceful proceeding and add insult to injury they threw me over the Horseshoe Falls, and I got wet.

About ninety-nine or a hundred feet from the top, the remains of my vest caught on a projecting rock, and I was almost drowned before I could get loose. I finally fell, and brought up in a world of white foam at the foot of the Falls, whose ceiled and bubbly masses towered up several inches above my head. Of course I got into the eddy I sailed round and round in it forty-four times—chasing a chip, and gaining on it—each round trip a half a mile—reaching for the same bush on the bank forty-four times, and just exactly missed it every time by a hair's breadth. At last a man walked down and sat down close to the bush, and put a pipe into his mouth and lit a match, and followed me with one eye and kept the other on the match while he sheltered it in his hands from the wind. Presently a puff of wind blew it out. The next time I swept round him he said:

"Got a match?"

"Yes—in my other vest. Help me out, please."

"Not for Joe."

When I came around again, I said:

"Excuse the seemingly impertinent curiosity of a drowning man, but will you explain this singular conduct of yours?"

"With pleasure. I am the coroner. Don't hurry on my account. I can wait for you. But I wish I had a match."

I said, "take my place and I'll go and get you one."

He declined. This lack of confidence on his part created a coolness between us, and from that time forward I avoided him. It was my idea, in case anything happened to me, to so time the occurrence as to throw my custom into the hands of the opposition coroner over on the American side. At last a policeman came along and arrested me for disturbing the peace by yelling at people on shore for help. The Judge fined me, but I had the advantage of him. My money was with my pantaloons, and my pantaloons were with the Indians.

Thus I escape. I am now lying in a critical condition. At least I am lying, any way—critical or not critical.

I am hurt all over, but cannot tell the full extent yet, because the doctor is not done taking the inventory. He will make out my manifest this evening. However, thus far, he thinks only six of my wounds are fatal. I don't mind the others.

I shall not be able to finish my remarks about Niagara Falls until I get better.

A Thrilling Scene.

On Saturday last, as the construction train which runs between Fairfield and Benicia was engaged in hauling gravel for ballast on the road, it made a narrow escape from being engulfed in the bowels of the earth, with all the train hands on board. A short distance out of Benicia, and beyond Government Point, is a piece of tule land that, when the road was being built, seemed almost impossible to make solid. Thousands and thousands of yards of dirt were thrown upon it, and yet in a short time, even through the night, it appeared as if some unseen power was underneath the ground, who would open a vast trap door, and out of sight the whole amount of earth would go. At last it appeared as if human energies and skill had successfully combatted with and overcome the unseen power. The road was ballasted and track finally laid, and the railroad authorities secretly smiling at the thought of having their road in good working order by the course of September. A few final touches were required on the road in the shape of gravel and earth, so the construction train, under the supervision of Engineer Sankey, of South Vallejo, was brought into requesition, and had been running back and forth between the two stations meantime with apparent safety. Saturday, upon approaching the place which is known as the "bottomless pit," the engineer noticed earth having a depressed appearance but was so far advanced that it was impossible for him to stop, and having on a powerful head of steam, he opened the valve and went rushing over the dangerous place, and at the same time felt the ground settling under the train. In a moment, almost, they were over the morass, and upon checking the engine, the men on the train looked back, and for a distance of over 300 feet they saw the ground, the ties and the track in one vast body sink down into the bottomless pit to a distance of 50 feet. It was indeed a miraculous escape, and no doubt the men offered up a silent prayer that the ground had not descended beneath them when the train was over the sink hole. By this catastrophe operations will have to be suspended on the road for the time being, if not entirely. It is almost a foregone conclusion that that portion of the road can never be made safe to travel over. Without doubt the company will start in and endeavor to obtain the right of way around the hills out of the town of Bridgeport, as that will be the only safe route that can be found. That was the way desired in the first place by the railroad company, but at that time it appeared almost impossible to secure the right to build the road that way. The bottomless pit has been of more expense to the company in endeavoring to fill it in with earth than the remainder of the road between that point and Fairfield.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

During the high wind which prevailed yesterday morning, J. Moorman Cutter started out with a half gallon of whisky to take to his sick motner, who lived out on Virginia street. He was found some hours afterwards lying behind the fence on the hill in an inarticulate condition. Later in the day he recovered sufficiently to explain the catastrophe which had overtaken him. He said that he stopped around the corner to fix the stopper in the jug, a tremendous wind came down on him. It sucked the liquor clean out of the jug, blew it down his throat, and turned the jug inside out. He could emember nothing more of the occurrence.—*Reno Gazette.*

The Small Boy and the Circus.

The small boy now looketh upon the circus poster when it is red, white and blue, and becometh intoxicated with delight.

For what is it that carrieth more joy to the heart of the small boy than a dead wall covered with circus posters?

Echo might answer, a deadhead ticket covered with the legend "Admit One."

And as the boy gazeth on the pictures of indescribable animals, and upon the impossible antics of lightly clothed men and women, his imagination maketh all the pictures realities, and he is willing to stake his reputation as the champion marble player that the coming circus is the best in the world.

And he longeth to go.

Soon he is joined by other boys of his age, and they all gaze upon the posters and drink in the beauties thereof.

And they marvel among themselves.

And one boy sayeth he has never seen so wonderful a display of circus pictures. And they soon fall to speculating among themselves as to whether each performer really doeth all the things which he is represented as doing.

And another one sayeth he has seen as wonderful performances as are pictured out on the posters.

But his companions laughed him to scorn.

So it cometh to pass that the boy who hath seen all these things is forced to hold his peace (providing he has not already devoured it), for verily the majority ruleth among the boys.

Soon the all-important question cometh up regarding the prospect for crawling under the canvas, and they wax enthusiastic, and in their minds they are all in the circus on the front seat, each one having found a good place to crawl under.

But soon one of their number recollecteth the fact that he was once caught in the act, and as he dilates on the strength of canvas men in general, and the one who collared him in particular, the courage of the groupe oozes out of their individual finger ends.

But the company adopteth preamble and resolutions to the fact that it is necessary that each boy attend the circus.

And each one layeth out a route in his neighborhood, and woe unto the piece of old iron which his fingers clutcheth, for verily in the end it contributeth to the circus fund.

Any man who hath ever been a small boy knoweth these things to be true.

Touching Story.

About six years ago a certain prominent man died in a neighboring village, leaving as the only survivors of the highly respectable stock represented by his family, his mother, aged about ninety, and an invalid sister, aged about thirty. There also survived him his second wife, a woman about forty years of age. The deceased left his mother, sister and wife comfortably well off in a nice home. This spring the wife turned the aged mother and the invalid sister out of doors. "Mammy," as the old lady was familiarly known by the villagers and "Libbie," the daughter, were both on the very verge of the grave, "Mammy" from old age and "Libbie" from the ravages of consumption. They were beloved by all of the villagers on account of their purity of heart and beautiful characters. The kind-hearted neighbors secured an upper room for them in a house near their old home and contributed articles of furniture, food, medicine and anything else which love could suggest to make as comfortable as possible the few remaining days which they might have on earth. Lying in separate beds in the same room the last days were passed by the mother and sister. The wish of each was that they might enter the dark valley together. Libbie could not be moved, but "Mammy" would insist on being taken over to Libbie's bed every little while to assure herself that her daughter was still alive. The conversation of the two were most affecting; they were of resignation, hope and mutual love. One night, while "Mammy" was asleep Libbie breathed her last. When the old lady awoke her first question was concerning her daughter. When told she was dead she said, "I'm so glad she is out of pain. I wish now that I could go to sleep and not wake." And her wish was gratified, for, closing her eyes in peaceful slumber, she soon passed into that sleep which knows no waking. A single funeral sermon was pronounced over mother and daughter. —*Scyracuse Herald.*

The Frenchman who fell overboard from the steamer on which the Cobden Club was returning to London after its recent dinner at Greenwhich, and who, when picked up, politely hoped "that he had not kept the steamer waiting," reminds the *Congregationalist* of the old lady who took a Columbus avenue horse-car on Tremont street one day, to go to Providence depot, and who, on being shown the building, thanked the conductor heartily, adding, "I hope I haven't taken you out of your way." There is some artlessness left in the world yet.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Miss Dick of Ventmoor, England, has voluntarily stayed abed for twenty years. She was prevented by her parents from marrying the man she loved, whereupon she went to bed, declaring that she would never get up again, and has kept her word.

Lion Tamer Injured.

At Towanda, Pa., a few weeks since, when the animals of Coup's Menagerie had been fed after the concert, as was the custom, the inner partitions separating these animals were lifted and each animal given the freedom of the whole cage. The tiger saw a large piece of meat which had not been eaten, and made for it. The lion placed his paw upon it, however, and prepared to eat it himself. Prof. MacDonald, the trainer, spoke to him and attempted to take the meat from him with a feeding fork, but he would not give it up. The trainer then boldly sprang into the cage to compel obedience, when the lion felled him to the floor of the cage by a powerful blow on the chest. An attendant at once caught MacDonald by the feet and drew him toward the door, but the angry lion again struck him, this time upon the thigh, tearing the flesh with his paw. The spectators who witnessed the perilous situation were wildly excited. Strong men cried out, ladies fainted and children screamed, but the trainer, recovering from the shock of the blow, retained his presence of mind, and rising to his feet faced the king of the forest and looked him unflinchingly in the eye. "Ned," said he, in a firm yet affectionate manner, "what are you doing? Do you want to kill me, your best friend?" The words were almost magical in their effect. The lion's proud head fell, and slinking towards the piece of meat he shoved it towards his master, and then came and lay penitently down at his master's feet.

An Unsatisfactory Interview.

"Did he come after you with a shotgun?"

"Yaw; he shoots mit me, I tinks."

"Had you given him any cause of offense?"

"Nein. I vash not dere."

"Wasn't there? Didn't he try to shoot you?"

"Mine friend, it vash not him."

"Not who?"

"Vell, dose newsbabers not got him right."

"Didn't the large gentleman from Washington try to stop him from shooting you?"

"He vash pritty mad at dat man, I tells you."

"Mad at the large gentleman?"

"Vell, I tinks so."

"Why, I thought he was after you?"

"Yaas; he come mit me mit his gun, but—"

"But what?"

"Vell, dere vash a leetle mishtake. I vash coming mit ter oder rote and he meets me and says, By —. Say you goes for to brint dis in der paper?"

"Never mind about that."

"Nein, I knows noding at all apout it."

"Ain't you the German music teacher whose brains he wanted to blow out?"

"He vanted ter plow all der prains out. He vash eggzited."

"Well, what did he want to blow your brains out for?"

"Mine friend, I ish not at liberty to say. Vell, I ish der man he pints der gun at, but he vash more madder at somepodies else."—*Graphic.*

A Cute Trick with Landseer.

The late Charles Landseer, the brother of Sir Edwin, gained his election as Academician with a picture called "The Eve of the Battle of Edge Hill." A curious and interesting story attaches to this picture. When it was nearly finished, Edwin Landseer was asked by Charles to come and look at it, and remarked that it was a very good picture, but, "How nice a spaniel would look in that corner." Charles said, "Will you put it in, then?" at which the master took up the brush and at once painted in a fine old English spaniel with some leather dispatch bags lying on the ground by him. The picture was duly exhibited and admired, the spaniel especially; but the dealer who bought it, being a simple man of business, bethought him that Sir Edwin's dog would be worth more than the whole picture. So he coolly cut it out and sold it, filling the place by a common dog copied from it. Several years afterward the owner of the picture showed Sir Edwin, with some pride, the picture in which he had placed the dog; but the great master declared "he'd be hanged if he ever did that dog." The picture was examined more closely, and the trick was found out. The identical picture, as cut out and put on another canvas, came up for sale at Christie's, when it was sold for $215.

He Wasn't Particular.

The other day an Irishman, evidently not long a resident of this country, walked up to the ticket office in the Union depot, and said to Alderman States:

"Give me a ticket for Easthampton."

"Massachusetts or Connecticut?" asked the general dispenser of pasteboards.

"Nayther; I want a ticket to Easthampton."

"I understand; but there are Easthamptons in both this State and Massachusetts," explained Mr. States.

"Bedad, an' is that so? Which one does it cost the most money to go to?" asked the son of Erin's Isle.

"Massachusetts," answered Mr. States.

"Well, then, be the powers, I'll take the cheapest one!"

The traveler was accommodated with a ticket to Easthampton, Connecticut, and he got aboard the air line train apparently as happy as a clam at high water.—*New Haven Register.*

Strict Vegetarianism.

A man wandered down Calhoun street last night and approaching Irey's grocery store, asked of the proprietor:

"You got some greens, don't it?"

"Greens? Yes, sir."

"You got rooting bakers?"

"Rutabagas? Yes, sir; how many will you have?"

"Got some little red plates, mit green tops?"

"Red plates with green tops? Well, no, sir; I suppose you will find them at the china store up town."

"Don't got no little red plates? guess it was better if you got some; guess you was a liar. Vich you call dose?"

"Those. Why those are radishes."

"Red dishes—dot's vat I said. Say maybe I get some letters of you to-morrow. You got it?"

"Letters? There are no letters here for you; you must inquire at the post office."

"Ankwire mit de bost office for letters? Dose was a fine skeems. I vas up town and vent auf a bake shop and vant some bums, und de man said: 'Get out, you olt bum, or I'll fire you troo de door.'"

"You should have said 'buns.' He—"

"Bums? Dot's vot I said—bums; and den I comes and vant some red dishes, und you dell me to go auf a china store; I vant some letters to eat und you say go mit the bost office. I ogspect off I vant some beats you tole me to go de station house. I dell you vot I do—you can go to de tyfel. Of you vas a nice man, I vant some injins and cowcumpers, und blenty pings, but I guess I go to de drug store und buy a brick und peddles rat pizen."—*Fort Wayne, Ind., Sentinel.*

Snake Charmers Killed.

The renowned snake charmers, Lambasse and son, not long since captured a large rattle snake, and, as they thought, extracted all its fangs; but in this they were mistaken, as one remained. The snake, after undergoing this operation, was put in a barrel for safe keeping, and there it remained for ten days, which so riled it that it was anxious to be avenged on any animate object, and the son in taking the snake out was twice bitten in the arm. He instantly dropped the reptile and applied his mouth to the wounds to extract the poison, when his lips and tongue became swollen to an immense size, and he not long after died a horrible death, leaving a large family to mourn his sad fate. In the meantime his father playfully picked up the snake, and to show the spectators how harmless it was, thrust his hand in its mouth and was bitten through the fleshy part of his hand. Shortly after his hand and arm became swollen to thrice their original size and turned black, and in this condition he has remained for the past four weeks, and as he is very old little hope is entertained of his recovery.

A Child's Heroism.

At Honesdale, Pa., last week Willie Bowen, aged 9 years, a slate picker on the piers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, reached up from the scaffolding on which he stood to take the slate out from between two ponderous revolving rollers. His hand was caught by the rollers and drawn slowly in, until the little fellow was raised from his feet and suspended over the canal ten feet above it. Nearly half of his arm was drawn between the rollers before his terrible situation was discovered, and the machinery stopped. Before the boy could be removed a messenger had to be despatched to the machine shop, some distance away, for machinists to take the machinery apart. This required more than fifteen minutes. All this time the lad hung suspended by his crushed hand and arm, the flesh being entirely torn away, exposing the bones and cords. The little fellow never uttered a cry nor shed a tear. His father, an employee on the pier, was a weeping witness of the terrible scene, and the boy kept saying, "Don't cry, father; they'll get me out all right." The lad's arm had to be amputated at the elbow.

A Cruel Device

A new device for the bedevilment of lovers was operated successfully by a heartless young man on the local train yesterday. A couple sat in the seat before him. The lady was young and modest, and the swain wore very large cuffs. One arm was thrown carelessly along the back of the seat, and upon this the evil-minded person behind rubbed some phosphorus. The affectionate performances of that cuff, when the train was rushing through the kindly darkness of the tunnels, were beheld by all the unfeeling and snickering occupants of the car, whose cruel enjoyment was increased by the demure and unconcerned appearance of the lovers each time the train bounded again into light.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

When a horse shows signs of shying at an object, do not beat him, but lead him up to it, allowing him to stand and look as he comes closer, and after he examines it a few times he will not fear anything of the kind again. In passing by hedges with a colt, throw in stones and stop him until he takes no notice of the noise.

An Iowa chambermaid captured a rich farmer by the peculiar melody of her voice as she sang sad songs in the upper hall. When too late he discovered that the "peculiar melody" was made by holding several shirt buttens in her mouth.

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21 6 F. M. WEBB,
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Tape Worm, Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed alive in two to four hours. No fee until head of Tape Worm passes, alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in $1 bottles. Used for children or for grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free, by mail. Send three cent stamp or return of letter. 30-4

$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for substantial fortunes every week and pays an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to Adams Brown, & Co., Bankers, 26 Broad Street, N. Y. 21 4

Bunnell & Aikns.---Music Store.

BELLEFONTE MUSIC STORE

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

Repairing and Tuning Done in the Best Manner.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

ORGANS.

ESTEY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, - - - - $150.00.
9-STOP ORGANS, 2 FULL SETS OF REEDS, ONLY - - - 55.00,—Regular price, $270.00
13- " " 3 " " " " - - 75.00, " " 340.00.

This Organ has the Grand Organ Knee-Swell.

Second-hand Organs as low as $25.00. ***Second-hand Pianos as low as $50.00.***

Violins and Accordeons from $2 Upwards. *Piano and Organ Instructors.* *Covers and Stools.*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

SEWING MACHINES.

New Domestic, $30.00.
New White, 25.00.
New St. John, 25.00.
New Improved Singer, $22.50.
New Improved Howe, 22.50.
Second-hand Machines as low as $5.00.

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled. No agents employed. The buyers get the agents' profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machine for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS,

vol 11-8-tf Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after June 29, 1879:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55	p m
"	Harrisburg	4 25	a m
"	Williamsport	8 35	a m
"	Jersey Shore	9 07	a m
"	Lock Haven	9 40	a m
"	Renovo	11 00	a m
" arr at	Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 30	a m
"	Harrisburg	11 45	a m
"	Williamsport	2 35	p m
"	Lock Haven	3 55	p m
"	Renovo	5 25	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 05	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45	a m
"	Harrisburg	3 35	p m
"	Williamsport	7 25	p m
" arr at	Lock Haven	8 40	p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40	a m
"	Jersey Shore	7 15	a m
"	Williamsport	7 55	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 45	a m
"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Renovo	10 05	a m
"	Lock Haven	11 20	a m
"	Williamsport	12 40	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10	p m
"	Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 50	p m
"	Lock Haven	10 00	p m
"	Williamsport	11 20	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 00	a m
"	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 55	a m
"	Philadelphia	7 40	a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

	WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave	Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
	Flemington	5 29	3 30
	Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
	Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
	Eagleville	5 50	3 51
	Howard	6 00	4 01
	Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
	Curtin	6 13	4 16
	Milesburg	6 23	4 25
	Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
	Milesburg	6 43	4 45
	Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
	Unionville	6 58	4 58
	Julian	7 09	5 10
	Martha	7 18	5 21
	Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
	Hannah	7 34	5 40
	Fowler	7 40	5 46
	Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
	Vail	7 53	5 58
	East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv	at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
	EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave	Tyrone	7 08	8 30
	East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
	Vail	7 19	8 42
	Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
	Fowler	8 54	7 30
	Hannah	7 36	9 02
	Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
	Martha	7 52	9 20
	Julian	8 01	9 30
	Unionville	8 11	9 42
	Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
	Milesburg	8 24	9 55
	Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
	Milesburg	8 45	10 15
	Curtin	8 55	10 25
	Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
	Howard	9 08	10 40
	Eagleville	9 18	10 52
	Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
	Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
	Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at	Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1878.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.20 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.14 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 3.20 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.42 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 5.15 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.47 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Clothing.

WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

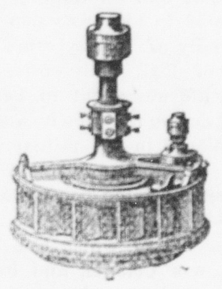
F. C. RICHARD

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the building opposite Bush's Arcade, next door to Deschner's gun store, on High street.

At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

5 46a812-tf

New Advertisements.

$1500 TO $5000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 24-1y

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall Street, New York. 29-4w

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Scive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For paticulars address, C. M. WHITE,

Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

See that each plaster has the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E cut through it, and insist on having no other. Ask your own physician as to its merits over all other. 20 4t

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.

George P. Rowell & Co.'s

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue or each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is $635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 55. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

ADVERTISING

To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.

OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.

Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address

BEALS & FOSTER,

10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droi Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f.

SIX CORD

ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878 AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, As being "Very STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."

TRY IT S.F.T. ESTABLISHED 1826.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING

MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J. STUART & BRO (LIMITED) AGENTS, N.Y. & PHILA.

TRY IT SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

MEDALS AWARDED | PARIS. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK & BOSTON.

SOFT FINISH

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ne year, in advance.....$2 00
f not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
f not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

paper will be discontinued until arrearare are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Treasurer,

HON. SAMUEL BUTLER,

OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Republican County Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county, for the year 1879:

JOHN B. LINN, Chairman, Bellefonte.

JOHN I. RANKIN, Sec'y, Bellefonte.

DISTRICT.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte—N.W..	Dr. T. R. Hayes,	Bellefonte.
" —S.W..	Jas I McClure,	"
" —W.W.	Wm Shortlidge,	"
Milesburg boro...	Claude Cook,	Milesburg
Howard boro.....	Robert Cook, Jr.,	Howard
Philipsburg boro.	Capt Harry Simler,	Phil'brg
Unionville boro...	Benj Rich,	Fleming
Benner twp.....	S A Marshall,	Bellefonte
Boggs.....	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside.....	Dr M S Stewart,	Moshannon
College.....	Dr Theo S Christ,	Lemont
Curtin.....	John T Lucas,	Howard
Ferguson, O. P...	Cyrus Goss,	Pine Grove Mills
" N. P...	J G Bailey,	Rock Springs
Gregg.....	Dr J B Leitzell,	Spring Mills
Haines.....	Jas P Coburn	Aaronsburg
Half Moon.....	Harry C Love,	Loveville
Harris.....	Wm McFarlane,	Boalsburg
Howard.....	D B Fletcher,	Howard
Huston.....	D W Kline,	Julian
Liberty.....	H H Snyder,	Blanchard
Marion.....	Capt S H Bennison,	Walker
Miles.....	Reuben Grimm,	Madisonburg
Patton.....	Col G Dorsey Green,	Fillmore
Penn.....	A O Deininger,	Millheim
Potter, O. P.....	Wm P Shope,	Centre Hall
" N. P.....	W J Thompson,	Potters Mills
Rush.....	Geo B Simler,	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe.....	Capt C P Stoneroad	Snow Shoe
Spring.....	A V Miller,	Pleasant Gap
Taylor.....	John W Morris,	Fowler
Union.....	Owen Underwood,	Fleming
Walker.....	Philip Walter,	Nittany
Worth.....	Alex Cheney,	Port Matilda

Get Registered.

It is now time that every Republican voter in Centre county should examine the Assessor's book and see that he is assessed and registered, according to law. The Vigilant Committees should also see that every indifferent or negligent voter in our party is assessed and registered on or before September 4, 1879, which is the last day of registration this year. State or county tax must be paid on or before October 4, 1879, to entitle a man to vote at the November election.

Additional Local Matters.

State Fair at Philadelphia.

On Monday, September 8th, the Twenty-sixth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will open at the Main Building, Centennial Grounds, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and continue 12 days, closing on Saturday, September 20th.

From present indications this exhibition of the Society will be the largest, grandest, and most varied of any that has ever been held by any Society, and will be second in numbers and merit only to the ever-memorable International Exhibition, held at the same place during the Centennial year. The premium list, which can be obtained from the officers of the Society, at their office, North-west corner Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, is the most complete and thorough that has ever been presented by any similar organization, and offers for competition in the Live Stock Class alone the handsome sum of $9000. In the Dairy, Fruit, Vegetable and Floral Departments the further sum of $4200 is added, besides a large number of elegant gold, silver and bronze medals, whose intrinsic value will aggregate the entire sum of more than $15,000 in actual cash.

The display will include a large number of Imported, Thoroughbred, Fine Bred, and Draught Horses, herds of Short Horn, Devon, Holstein, Jersey, and Guernsey Cattle, the choicest breeds of Sheep, Swine, &c., together with a Mechanical, Vegetable, and Manufacturing Collection seldom, if ever, brought together in any community. Excellent and commodius stabling has been prepared within the building for horses and horned cattle, and a suitable space assigned on the grounds adjacent for the accommodation of sheep and swine. The Machinery, Dairy, Fruit Floral and Domestic Departments are all provided under cover, and will undoubtedly prove attractive and instructive features of the Fair. A space has also been assigned for the exersise and display of all the entries in the Live Stock Classes. Green food will be supplied all the Milch Cows on exhibition, and hay and straw furnished all entries gratis.

Excursion tickets will be furnished by all the railroads centering at Philadelphia, and all articles intended for exhibition carried on liberal terms.

Tribute of Respect.

The committee appointed at a special meeting of Gregg Post, No. 95, G. A. R., to report a minute in relation to the death of Dr. George L. Potter, post surgeon, have prepared the following for entry upon the minutes of the Post and for publication, as directed.

George Latimer Potter descended from a long line of worthy ancestry, which includes Brigadier-General James Potter, of the American army during the Revolution; was born in the month of February, A. D. 1823, at Potters Mills, in Centre county, Pa. His early life was passed amid the scenes of comfort and hospitable enjoyment, which rendered the society of Potters Mills renowned throughout the Commonwealth, and equal to that of any community of its size anywhere. His early education was pursued at home and at the academies at Lewisburg and Mifflinburg. He was graduated in his profession at "The University of Pennsylvania" in the spring of 1847. His entire professional life was spent in Bellefonte, except during the time he was actively employed in the military service of the country, from 1861 to 1766. He was first appointed on the 12th October, 1865, Surgeon of the 45th Reg't. Penn'a. Vol., of which Col. Thomas Welsh was Colonel, and in which there were three and part of a fourth companies from Centre county. He served with the regiment in Maryland and South Carolina, and resigned at Newport News, Va., August 1, 1862, about the time that the regiment was incorporated with General Burnside's troops from North Carolina into what was afterwards known as the Ninth Army Corps.

He was appointed Surgeon of the 145th Regiment Penn'a Vol., Sept. 12, 1862, and served with that organization, in the First Division of the Second Army Corps, until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the Regiment, May 31, 1865.

He was much of the time Chief Surgeon of his brigade, and being a very skillful operator, was generally placed upon the operating staff of the Division during an engagement. The same genial, kindly qualities which endeared him to the many at home, rendered him very popular in his profession in the army, and not only in the Division but throughout the Corps, and by many in other army corps he was sought for as a medical advisor aud friend.

He returned to his home after the close of the war, and has been engaged in the active duties of his profession among his old friends and neighbors ever since. At the organization of this Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was very fittingly chosen its Post Surgeon, which position he occupied at the time of his death, which occurred on Saturday evening, August 2, 1879. The fraternity, charity and loyalty upon which this organization is established, found in his heart a ready and prompt response. No man in this community more than he had a large-hearted sympathy with distress and sorrow wherever he found it. Not content with the practice of his profession among the poor and neglected, from whom he cared not and did not expect remuneration, he dispensed as his ability permitted a genial charity in little articles of diet, which would otherwise have been wanting in the home of poverty and distress. It is, therefore, not singular that his loss is so sincerely mourned by our entire community, and that many rise up to bless his memory.

JAMES A. BEAVER,
AUSTIN CURTIN, } Com.
CHAS. A. GLENN,

—The Sunday-schools at Fowler and vicinity will unite and give a grand basket picnic at Hannah Furnace, Saturday, Aug. 23d. Twenty-five or thirty Sunday-schools will participate, which promises to make it one of the largest and most interesting picnics of the kind ever held in the county. We acknowledge an invitation to attend, and if we do, will show our Sunday-school friends what an editor can do in the way of destroying provisions.

—Republicans remember that Sept. 3rd and 4th are the last days for seeing that your names are on the registry list.

Bellefonte Academy.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL

will be opened for the fall session on Wednesday, September 3d., under the charge of Mrs. W. W. Robinson, a lady of liberal culture, large and varied experience, and Christian refinement. Mrs. Robinson formerly had charge of a young ladies' seminary in Cincinnati, and more recently has had a very sucessful experience in the Female Seminary at Bridgeton, N. J. In addition to her other classes, she will give instruction in drawing to young ladies of Bellefonte. In this department she has had successful experience. She brings with her the highest testimonials as to her fitness for her work from those who know her well.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S SCHOOL

will open on Thursday, Sept. 4th. The Principal has secured as classical teacher and first assistant, Mr. Chas. Heebner, a graduate of Lafayette College, of high standing, having taken three of the prizes of his class, one of them being the prize in classics. He has also been very successful in preparing boys for admission into Yale College. He is a young man of rare ability, fine scholarship, and comes to us highly recommended.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOL

will open on Wednesday, September 3d, under the care of Mrs. Ogden, who is already so well and so favorably known among us.

A REGULAR COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

will be opened in the boys' school for the young men of Centre county. The Principal will give instruction in Commercial Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, and Professor Charles Bauer, who is already well known among us as a successful teacher of penmanship, will take the entire charge of the writing department without extra expense to the pupil.

Thus, with a full corps of competent and successful teachers, we purpose to furnish all needed instruction to meet the intellectual wants of the youth of Bellefonte and Centre county, and to have Bellefonte Academy do more for the credit of its friends and patrons in the future than it has done in the past. What we ask from those who take a pride in their own institution is a cordial sympathy and a liberal support in return.

Young men living at a distance from the school can rent rooms in the town and board themselves at very reasonable prices.

J. P. HUGHES,
33-2t Principal.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PENNSVALLEY, Aug. 16, 1879.

"It is never too late to do good." In the last number of the REPUBLICAN you make reference to the vote for Commissioner last fall, and intimate that Mr. Gregg was guilty of some unfairness in manipulating the vote of Philipsburg that his own election might be made more certain. I have been prompted to look over the vote, and think the following figures worthy of mention. Vote of Boggs township, 1878, for Governor:

Hoyt, R.	72 votes.
Dill, D.	163 "
Mason, G.	171 "

For Commissioner:

Swab, D.	123 votes.
Dunkle, D.	144 "
Gregg, R.	76 "
Taylor, R.	104 "
Gray, G.	183 "
Leathers, G.	177 "

Boggs township is the residence of Mr. Taylor. It will be observed that Mr. Gregg received four votes more in this township than were cast for Governor Hoyt.

Potter township for Governor:

Hoyt, R.	134 votes.
Dill, D.	367 "
Mason, G.	22 "

For Commissioner:

Swab, D.	385 votes.
Dunkle, D.	282 "
Gregg, R.	209 "
Taylor, R.	76 "
Gray, G.	19 "
Leathers, G.	14 "

Potter township is the residence of of Mr. Gregg, who runs ahead of Governor Hoyt seventy-five votes, and Mr. Taylor runs behind fifty-eight votes, while Mr. Taylor and his friends give Mr. Gregg four votes more than the party vote in Boggs. Mr. Gregg and his friends cut Mr. Taylor, and gave him *fifty-eight* votes less than the party vote in Potter.

Philipsburg for Governor:

Hoyt, R.	175 votes.
Dill, D.	144 "
Mason, G.	23 "

For Commissioner:

Swab, D.	143 votes.
Dunkle, D.	142 "
Gregg, R.	168 "
Taylor, R.	41 "
Gray, G.	33 "
Leathrs, G.	32 "

Here is another marked difference. Mr. Gregg receives seven votes less than the party vote, and Mr. Taylor one hundred and thirty-four votes less than was cast for Governor Hoyt. It is very clear to an unbiased mind that there was dishonest manipulation in both Potter township and Philipsburg, and that the manipulation was certainly in the interest of Mr. Gregg, and who must certainly have been a party to the transaction. In the aggregate vote Mr. Gregg received 1,796 votes, and Mr. Taylor 1,687 votes—Gregg's majority, 109 votes. Had Mr. Taylor received his party vote in Potter township and Philipsburg, to which he was justiy entitled, he would have received 192 votes more, giving him a majority of 83 votes over Mr. Gregg, which would have made him the commissioner in place of Mr. Gregg.

We, of Pennsvalley, are not only familiar with the above facts, but are also familiar with the fact that Mr. Gregg spends a great deal of time in Bellefonte, and it will be to tne farming interests of this section if you can tell us the amount of duties performed in the Commissioners' office for the pay of each commissioner at three dollars per day. You are on the right track. Don't spare our party candidates if they are in the least tainted with unfairness or dishonesty.

FARMER.

Sprague-Conkling.

It is getting dangerous for an American citizen to become a great man. Prior to 1876 Senator Blaine was the people's choice for President. His competitors in both parties became alarmed at his popularity with the people, who concocted a scheme, and made the most desperate onslaught upon him in the house of Congress, that ever befell any man in public life.

It is true that Blaine met his enemies at every point, and was ultimately master of the situation; but too late not to be somewhat damaged as a presidential candidate. The charges against him were false in every particular. Another presidential candidate is next at hand. Senator Conkling, of New York, is a great statesman; one of the most brilliant of our great Nation and of the age; a formidable presidential candidate of the Republican party. He, too, must be annihilated, for which purpose the sensatio al sheets of the Democratic party—the New York *Sun*, the *Times* and *Record*, of Philadelphia, are teaming with a story that Senator Conkling has been too intimate with Ex-Senator Sprague's wife, daugnter of ex-Chief Justice Chase, late of the United States Supreme Court, which has culminated in a personal difficulty at Sprague's residence in Rhode Island. There is no doubt but the story as told is a base fabrication, as is fully shown by the following letter written by Mrs. Sprague to a friend:

As you must have surmised, Governor Sprague's dissolute life and dissipated habits long ago interrupted our marital relations, though I have striven hard, through untold humiliation and pain to keep from the world, for my children's sakes, the true condition of a blighted, miserable domestic life.

About a year ago, even this poor semblance abruptly culminated, after a disgr ceful orgic and arrest at Nantasket Beach, with the circumstances of which many people in Rhode Island are not unfamiliar. I then sought, with my little girls, the neighborhood of old friends and the shelter of my honored father's former home. There, dwelling almost within the shadow of the tomb, I felt more secure, less unprotected. Here kindly sympathy sought me out, and though covert malice pointed some censorious comments, relief came, and our circumscribed means were adequate to our simple and quiet mode of life.

Governor Sprague's irregularities having been visited upon him by the trustee administering his embarrassed e-tate, the contribution toward the maintenance of myself and children, without a word of explanation to me, was suddenly cut down to a palpably inadequate sum. Even this was remitted but for a few months; then, owing to a complete rupture between Governor Sprague and the trustee, all remittances ceased, and for six months past no money has been contributed toward the maintenance of his family or household by Governor Sprague. In addition to greater wrongs, unpaid tradespeople to whom he was indebted have been urgent in their demands for payment, but he gave no heed to the indebtedness, even answering, when pressed by me to find a way to meet these just demands and relieve me of importunities, th t "I must look to my powerful Washington friends for aid," and, to my deep distress and mortification, permitted, after long delay, a bill for carriage hire for his mother's use, during a visit to me in Washington, to be paid by the gentleman who had recommended to us the stable from which the carriage was hired. This and other more unmanly exhibitions have been incidental to the past year, while the brutality of recent events—repetitions of similar scenes of violence and outrage enacted in former years—has finally driven us from the door, and filled the public prints of the country with a scandal too cruel to be endured without redress.

Governor Sprague's causeless and shameless persecution of the children's teacher is literally true as he tells the story, the real animus being, as confessed, Governor Sprague's unwillingness to be subjected to the restraint at the table and in the household observances of the constant presence of a gentleman.

The attempt to complicate Mr. Conkling with this matter is absurd. The two men never met. I believe, have never seen each other. Governor Sprague's indecent affront to the guests in the house was most gross and without excuse. Mr. Martin, whom I had met in a very precarious condition of health en-route for Naraganset Pier, I induced to go to Canonchet for quiet and good nursing. He was removed under Governor Sprague's threats of "murder to be done," at the imminent risk of his life.

Mr. Conkling was, of course, as unconscious as I that Governor Sprague sought occasion to enact the tragic role of the injured husband; for, at their last meeting not long since, Governor Sprague had sought from Mr. Conkling not only legal counsel, but accepted at his hand a favor such as only the friendliest confidence could warrant. In his determination to overthrow Mr. Chafee as trustee, and hoping to join forces with the creditor interest to drive him from his post, Governor Sprague had carried away from the counting room of A. & W. Sprague the books of the Quidnick Company, refusing to return them. Mr. Chafee in turn refused, until these books were returned, to permit Governor Sprague to hold any business relations with the concern, and, of course, refused to per it him to draw any money. This was the situation of affairs, which, by coming to Rhode Island, I had hoped, thro' some influence or other brought to bear on Governor Sprague, to help set right, and secure, by some means, a maintenance for the four children for whose wants and education I have been and am now bearing the undivided burden.

A conference with counsel employed by the firm achieved no results. Professor Linck, under a contract with me for three months, was neither permitted to perform his duties nor paid and dismissed. We had no ostensible means for living at Canonchet without incurring additional indebtedness, to which I refused to be a party. In this awkward and painful dilemma I requested Mr. Conkling, who had already been consulted by Mr. Sprague, and upon whose judgment and advice I have safely relied in my own matters, to see Governor Sprague and try to ascertain what point there was in this proposed programme of opposition, and what results were likely to follow that would benefit or provide for the children. Mr. Conkling stopped at Canonchet for this purpose, and was awaiting Governor Sprague's return to seek an interview with him, when the now notorious outbreak occurred.

If any hostile words were exchanged between Mr. Conkling and Governor Sprague at Canonchet, they alone knew what they were, for no one else heard them. What transpired in the village I do not know beyond what is reported in the sensational accounts given in the newspapers.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondent.

Aug. 18, 1879.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, who perhaps knows more of affairs in the southwest than any other man, said, in a recent interview, that after the crops were gathered the negroes would leave the south by thousands. The only wonder is that white men, also, do not leave by thousands. The bulldozing of a few years ago, which chiefly affected "carpet baggers" and negroes, now reaches, in some sections, all who dare to oppose the Democratic party in any way. It will take a "Solid North," which is one of the inevitable things of the next few years, to secure individual rights in the south. But they will be secured.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Aug. 14th had a dispatch from this city, purporting to give the details of Secretary Evarts' political plans. He is, first, to be the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and then Republican candidate for President of the United States. An alliance with Senator Conkling is spoken of, and the indirect aid of Mr. Tilden in the Governorship matter is hinted at. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* shou d retire on the strength of that dispatch. He will never invent anything that is further beyond the bounds of reason and common sense.

The Democratic papers are trying in every way to break the force of the fact that there is a yearly reduction in the expense of collecting the customs revenue. Enormous crops, generally reviving trade and industry, successful resumption, reduction of interest on the Government debt, and economical administration of the public affairs—these are the great obstacles to Democratic success.

The grounds at Bladensburg where Clay and Randolph, Cilley and Graves, Barron and Decatur, and other noted men fought, received yesterday, another "baptism of fire." Two boys, both in their teens, fought there. Two shots were exchanged. No blood was spilled. One of these ambitious youths was a Tennessean, and the other a Virginian. There are accommodations for them, and they ought to realize the fact, at the District jail.

PHIL.

REPUBLICANS, be sure you are registered.

REPUBLICAN voters, are you registered?

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, A. D 1879,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 1.—All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Madisonburg, Centre county, Pa., and marked in the general plan of said town as lot No. 42, bounded on the east by High St., on the south by lot of Samuel Shaffer, on the west by an alley, and on the north by a lot of John Limbert, containing in breadth along said High street 6⅔ feet, and in depth to said alley 181½ feet; it being the premises which Daniel Risbel and Sarah, his wife, by indenture bearing even date herewith, granted and confirmed unto the said R. G. Hockman, his heirs and assigns—thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. G. Hockman.

No. 2.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of John P. Harris, on the east by lands of A. G. Curtin, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lands of James Haley, fronting on said alley about 70 feet, extending back about 200 feet to lands of John P. Harris—thereon erected a two-story double frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Kelley.

No. 3.—All those two certain lots or messuages of ground bounded and described as follows: First, beginning at the north side of the lot known as the parsonage lot of the German Reformed and Lutheran Church; thence along the line of Spring street north twenty-five feet; thence east 200 feet to an alley; thence south along said alley 25 feet to lot of said parsonage; thence west along the line of parsonage lot 200 feet to the place of beginning—more fully described in Deed Book E, page 644; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

Second—Beginning at the north side of the lot of H. D. Yerger; thence along the line of Spring street north 25 feet; thence east along lot of Charles McCafferty 200 feet to an alley; thence along said alley south 25 feet to corner of lot of H. D. Yerger; thence west along the line of said lot 200 feet to the place of beginning. Both lots of ground situate in the North Ward of Bellefonte, Centre county, State of Pennsylvania. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. D. Yerger.

No. 4.—All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton township, Centre county Pa., bounded on the north by the lands of J. M. Bush and wife, on the east and south by lands of Moses Thompson, and on the west by lands of Sarah J. Stevenson, containing 24 acres and 83 perches, more or less. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. M. Bush.

No. 5.—All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Mary Feringer, on the east by lands of Peter Robb, and on the south by lands of Mrs. Quay, and on the west by lands of J. Mann, containing 84 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared, thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Confer.

No. 6.—All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Spring, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones; thence by lands of Jonathan Krise, south 58° east 55 perches to stones; thence north 52° east 23 perches to stones; thence 38° east 116 perches to chestnut oak; thence by lands late of James Gordon, north 52° east 97 perches to stones by a white pine; thence by lands of same north 38° east 160 perches to a pine; thence by lands of same, south 52° west 117 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, unimproved. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. P. Duncan, administrator of Dr. J. B. Mitchell, deceased.

No. 7.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Jacksonville, Marion township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Wm. Long, deceased, on the east by lands of Samuel Aley and others, on the south by public road, and on the west by lands of Amos Ertley—containing three acres, more or less, thereon erected a large frame building, used as a dwelling house, frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. G. Kline.

No. 8.—All that certain piece of land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., beginning at a spruce, thence along lands of Andrew Korman, south 73½° west 154 perches to a small hickory grub; thence along lands of Jacob Musser, south 19¾° east 231 perches to stones; thence along the mountain, north 67¾° east 153 perches to a pitch pine; thence along lands of Peter Hosterman, north 19½° west 224 perches to the place of beginning, containing 205 acres and 117 perches and allowance, it being the same tract of land that John Ruppard his wife Mahala, granted to the said Simon Rote and Thomas Harper, their heirs and assigns, by their deed dated May 1, 1865, recorded in the Recorder's Office, at Bellefonte, Deed Book I, No. 2, page 320, and the said Simon Rote and Thomas Harper, by their deed, bearing the date above mentioned, have granted to J. G. Meyer, Geo. C. Meyer, D. S. Boyer and J. S. Sminkey. (The said J. G. Meyer, party hereto, owns the ¼ undivided part of the above described property or tract of land.) Thereon erected a two-story frame house, saw mill, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. G. Meyer, with notice to all terre tenants.

No. 9.—All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of said Rishel south 60° east 40¼ perches to a post, north 76½° east 16 2-10 perches to stones; thence by land of John W. Sholl, north 24° west 98½ perches to post; thence by land of said Strohecker south 73° west 39½ perches to stone, south 23° east 60 perches to stone; thence by land of Andrew Immel south 7° east 7 perches to stones; and thence by land of grantee north 73° east 4½ perches to the place of beginning; containing 21 acres 126 perches neat measure, it being the same premises which C. H. Stoheckler, by indenture, bearing date the 15th day of February, A. D. 1877, for the consideration therein mentioned, did grant and confirmt to Daniel Rishel party hereto, and his heirs and assigns forever. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Rishel.

No. 10.—All those certain tracts of land situate in Gregg and Miles township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence along land of Daniel Hoy and Christian Houtz north 20½° west 12 4-10 perches to stone; thence along land of said Houtz and Peter Klinefelder north 73° east 52 perches to a stone; thence south 24° east 12 3-10 perches to a stone; thence south 62½° west 22 perches to a stone; thence south 76¼° west 10 1-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres 52 perches, neat measure.

ALSO,

One other tract or lot of ground situate in Gregg township, adjoining the above mentioned tract of land. Beginning at a stone, thence along land of David Hoy 60° east 6½ perches to a stone; thence north 26° west 4 perches and a half to the place of beginning, containing 20 perches and allowance.

ALSO,

One other tract or lot of ground situate in the township of Gregg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a corner of George Spade's land, thence along same south 31½° east 62 perches to a stone, thence along land of John Yerick north 67° east 5 2-10 perches to a stone; thence north 30½° west 62 perches to a stone; thence south 77° west 5 2-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2 acres, neat measure; thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Kern.

No. 11.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the east by lands of Fye and others, on the south by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the west by lands of Mrs. From, containing five acres, more or less; thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

No. 12.—All that certain lot or piece of ground

situate in the borough of Unionville, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on the west on Chestnut street sixty feet; on the south by lands of B. F. Widmer, deceased, 120 feet; on the east by an alley sixty feet, and on the north by an alley 120 feet; being designated in the general plan of said borough as lot No. 9, being the same lot of ground which Benjamin Rich and wife, by deed, dated October 3, A. D. 1864, granted and conveyed to A. P. Heller, reference thereto being had will more fully and at large appear; thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. Eastman and Martha Eastman his wife.

No. 13.—All the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in Half Moon township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the ridge, thence by lands of Christian Van Pool north 48½° east 95 perches to a post; thence by lands of Daniel Beck south 41½° east 320 perches to stones; thence by lands of G. and J. H. Shonbarger south 48½° west 35 perches to a pine; thence by lands of —— Loder north 41½° west 320 perches to the place of beginning, containing 179 acres and 39 perches and allowance, being the same tract of land deeded by Isaac Kauffman and wife to Abednego Stephens, which deed is on record in Book T, page 158, in Recorder's Office, of Centre county; thereon erected a two story brick house, small tenant house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to that certain tract of land situate in Half Moon township, Centre county, Pa., on the Bald Eagle Ridge, adjoining lands of Christian Van Pool and others, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white pine, north 39° east and 112 perches to a pine; thence north 50° west 38 perches to a white oak, south south 45° west 49 perches to a post, south 35° west 89 perches to stones, south 62° west 23 perches to a post, south 74° west 55 perches to a birch, south 39° west 118 perches to a black oak, south 58° west 91 perches to chestnut oak, a small distance to McKnight's line; thence along said line southeast course about 51 perches to a post; thence north 43° east — perches to a black oak, north 51° east 174 perches to a pine, north 81° east 30 perches to a corner, and north 10° and 42 perches to the place of beginning, containing 130 acres and allowance, it being part of a large tract granted to George Wilson by patent, dated January 18, 1798.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to one third of 1,500 acres, more or less, of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., being the same tract of land that was patented to and in the name of Jacob Metzker, William Dentler, Jacob Stough, Philip Eberman and John Eberman. See Deed Book M, No. 2, page 290, in Recorder's Office of Centre county.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to that certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: It being that part of the Casper Laurance tract beginning at the maple corner at the pond, adjoining the forty acres of the Samuel Chestnut tract, reserved in the deed from Abednego Stephens and Rebecca B. Stephens, his wife, to Thomas McCauley and David K. Raney, dated May 27, A. D. 1864—containing 15 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas W. Grafius.

No. 14.—All those two certain messuages, tenements and tracts of land situate in the village of Centre Hall, township of Potter, county of Centre and State of Pa., bounded and destribed as follows, to wit: One thereof bounded on the south by the Brush Valley road, on the east by the Lutheran church lot, on the north by land late of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, and on the west by land of John Neff, Jr., containing about one fourth of an acre, and being the same lot which Daniel B. Oberholtzer and wife, by their deed dated November 9, 1870, did grant and convey unto the said William Gilbraith; thereon erected a good two story frame dwelling house, a stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

The other thereof: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot of John Neff, Jr., thence by an outlot of the said Neff north 123½ feet to a stone; thence east by lands of Thomas Evans 118 feet to an alley; thence by said alley S. E. 96 feet to an alley; thence by said alley S. W. 158 feet to the place of beginning—containing 54 perches; being the same lot which the president and directors of the Centre Hall Manufacturing Company, by their deed dated the 12th day of May, 1871, did grant and convey unto the said William Galbraith, party hereto, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements, woods, ways, rights, liberties and privileges. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Gilbraith.

No 15.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stone in middle of alley between Theodore Readet and the said Condo, thence north 59° east 12 6-10 perches to post, corner of line of Samuel McWilliams; then by same south 26° east 10 perches to post; thence by land of John Goheen south 59° west 12 6-10 perches to post; thence by lot of Theodore Readet north 26° west 10 perches to place of beginning—containing 126 perches, neat measure; therson erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. M. Thompson.

No. 16.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Logan street, on the east by lot of Martha Samuels, on the south by an alley, and on the west by lot of Mrs. Lewis; having a front of 40 feet on Logan street and extending back 200 feet to said alley. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patrick Gorman.

No. 17.—All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Burnside township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by John Hoy, on the east by same, on the west by William Stewart, thereon erected a one and a half story log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Askey.

No. 18.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Bellefonte Gas Company lot, on the east by an alley, on the south by lot of Miss McGill, and on the west by Spring street, fronting on said Spring street 60 feet and extending back 200 feet to said alley; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George W. Tate.

No. 19.—All the right, title and interest of M. L. McKean, deceased, at and immediately before the time of his decease in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the centre of public road leading from Bellefonte to Hublersburg, thence along land of the heirs of Geo. Shaffer, deceased, north 48° west 36 5-10 perches to a stone; thence along same south 44° west 123 perches to stone; thence along land of David Solt and David Harshberger, north 12° west 166 2-10 perches to a post; thence by lands formerly owned by David Lutz north 52° west 57 perches to a stone; thence by lands of Michael Shaffer, south 45° east 10 2-10 perches to a stone; thence along same north 44° east 68 5-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of Martin Brumgard south 46° east 122 2-10 perches to stone; thence by same north 44° east 13 2-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of Adam Vanada south 48° east 50 2-10 perches to a stone in the centre of the public road leading from Bellefonte to Hublersburg; thence along centre of public road south 54½° west 103 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 162 acres and 5 perches, neat measure; thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of M. L. McKean, deceased.

No. 20.—All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of Ridge land situate in Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at stones, thence north 45° west 63 perches to stones; thence by land in warrantee name of Samuel Custin south 42½° west 102 perches to stones and land of John Thompson; thence by land of said Thompson south 45° east 63 perches to stones; thence by land of Christian Holter north 44° east 103 perches to the place of beginning; containing 40 acres and 57½ perches. No building. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John D Gardner.

No. 21.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the extension of Spring street at the corner lot of James Clark, thence northwest along said line to line of A. Stewart; thence along said line in a southwesterly direction 26 feet; thence southeast and parallell to the James Clark line aforesaid to the extension of Spring street before mentioned; thence wlong said Spring street to the placce of beginning, it being the northern part of lot No. 192 in the general plot or plan of said borough, and fronting 26 feet on said Spring street; thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James and Catherine Dolan.

No. 22.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., and lying on Spring street and extending back to Locust alley, adjoining lots of George W. Tate on the north and S. and P. Keenan on the south, and known as lot No. 137 in the general plan of said borough, being the same lot of ground which George Meyers and wife, by deed, dated the 8th day of May, A. D. 1866, assigned the same to Bridget McGill, party hereto; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Bridget McGill.

No. 23.—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of lands of William Toland and William Telley, thence by the land of the latter north 59½° west 8 3-10 perches to post; thence north 30½° west 37 perches to a post; thence by lands of the Thomas estate south 61° west 40 perches to a post in the road; thence by said road south 40° east 19 perches to a post; thence by land of William Poorman north 61° east 13 perches to a post; thence by lands of Jacob Bartlett south 29° east 14 perches to a post; thence by lands of William Toland north 61° east 3 perches to a post, the place of beginning—containing 4 acres and 22 perches, neat measure. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Haupt.

No. 24.—All that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lot of John Delaney, on the east and southeast by an alley or street, and on the west by public road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg—containing about one-fourth of an acre, more or less; thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel F. Foster.

No. 25.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot or piece of ground known as the north half or end of lot No. 123 in the general plan of the borough of Bellefonte fronting 60 feet on Howard street and running back 100 feet, bounded on the north by Howard street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Sarah Irwin, and on the east by lot of Mrs. Mary Ann Irwin, being the same lot which Mrs. Harriet F. Kinsloe, by her deed, dated September 8, 1871, and recorded in Deed Book H, No. 2, page 204, did grant and convey unto the said Evan B. Fisher, party hereto; thereon a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Even B. Fisher.

No. 26.—All that certain part of the lot or piece of ground situate on the northwest corner of Bishop street and Allegheny street in the borough of Bellefonte, beginning and joining the old store room of William Ickoff; thence on straight line north to line; thence along Curtin's line to Allegheny street; thence along Allegheny street to the corner of Bishop St.; thence along Bishop street west to the place of beginning, containing 53 feet and one inch on Bishop street, and 50 feet on Allegheny street, be the same more or less. It being a part of a certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the borough aforesaid, containing 50 feet front on Allegheny street, and extending thence by a line along Bishop street westward 100 feet to a post; thence by line parallel with Allegheny street to the intersection of the lot of Roland Curtin; thence by lot No. 92 in the general plan of said borough to Allegheny street which Josedh I. Lingle, High Sheriff of Centre county, did on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1852, by deed poll, grant, convey and sell unto H. Brockerhoff of the aforesaid borough; thereon erected a three story frame building, used as a store room and offices.

ALSO,

All that certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along east side of Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, on the east by lot of George W. Blackford, and on the west by Allegheny street; thereon erected a large two stone frame building, known as the "Butts House," and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

Also all that certain lot of piece of ground situate on the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Bishop street about 60 feet and extending back along the west side of Allegheny street about 200 feet to Logan street, and on the west by lot of Mrs. Howard, and on the east by Allegheny street; thereon erected a two story frame building, used as a ware room, together with smaller buildings, used as tenant houses. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Brown.

No. 27.—All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the township of Spring, county of Centre, and State of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones on the east side of the old Lewistown road, thence by lands late of John Irvin north 42¼° east 40 perches; thence by lands late of Henry Vandyke south 45¼° east 9 perches; thence south 42° west 40 perches to east side of said road; thence by the same north 45¼° west 9 perches to the place of beginning, containing 2¼ acrvs, neat measure, being the same lot of ground which John Hoffer and Sarah, his wife, and James Ward and Ruth C., his wife, by deed dated the 26th day of July, A. D. 1856, recorded in Centre County Deed Book B, No. 2, page 74, granted and conveyed to John H. Orvis and Carrie E., his wife; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Orvis and Carrie E. Orvis, his wife.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south corner of a lot owned and occupied by mortgagers (now Michael Runkle) on the old Lewistown road, thence along the line of said lot eastwardly 40 rods; thence in a southernly direction 4 rods; thence in a westerly direction 40 rods to the said Lewistown road; thence northerly along said road to the place of beginning, containing one acre, be the same more or less; thereon erected a 1½ story frame dwelling house, small stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Orvis and Carrie E. Orvis, his wife.

ALSO,

All that undivided fourth part of a tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of James and Jacob Grove, Samuel Huston and George Durst, on the east by lands of James Grove, on the south by lands of Jonathan Royer and —— Woods, on the west by lands of William Haney and James and Jacob Grove—containing 192 acres, more or less, and known as the Stump farm; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of John H. Orvis.

No. 28.—All that right, title and interest of John M. McKelvey in and to that certain messuage or tract of land situated in Huston township, Centre county, Pa., beginning at a stone in the run: thence by lands of Joseph F. Williams south 41½° west 55 perches to stones; thence by lands of same south 80°, west 30 perches to post; thence by lands of James Ardry north 51°, east 58.4 perches to white oak; thence by lands of same south 25°, east 90 perches to pine thence by lands of same south 35°, east 49 perches to post; thence by lands of John Wagner north 60°, east 82 perches to post thence by lands of Scott Williams north 36°, east 32 perches to chestnut oak; thence by lands of same north 50°, east 84 perches to post; thence by lands of same north 51°, east 18 perches to stones in run; thence up said run 54 perches to post; thence by said lands of Brown & McKee vey south 51°, west 8 perches to a post; thence by lands of the same westerly 30 perches to post; thence by lands of same north 51°, east 6 perches to run; thence up said run 62 perches to stones, the place of beginning—containing 201 acres net, be the same or less; thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling and otner out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Sieglrief.

No. 29.—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the west by lands of Shope, on the northeast by lands of Curtins, on the south by lands of James Zimmerman, on the east by other lands of Curtin—containing 200 acres, more or less; thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Lawrence Curtin.

TERMS CASH. No deed will be acknowledged till the purchase money is paid in full.

10-2-6w JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all persons not to meddle with any of the personal property now in the posession of Joseph W. Myers, as I bought the same at constable's sale on the eleventh day of July, 1879 32 4t

Julian, Aug. 9, 1879 JOHN CRAIG.

New Advertisements.

B. & S. S. R. R.

EXCURSION

To Snow Shoe.

—o—

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY IN AUGUST, 1879.

—o—

Tickets for Round Trip, $1

DANIEL RHOADS, Sup't.

11-31-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 12th day of July, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Termiuer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Aug. next, being the 25th day of Aug. 1879, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 22nd day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1879 and in the one hundred and third year of the independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

31-4t

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF TAYLOR TOWNSHIP. JOHN BECKWITH in account with Taylor township, as Supervisor for year ending April 14th, 1879.

DR.

To amt. of Duplicate	$323 17	
To amt. unseated land money	232 17	
		$555 34

CR.

Bal. on last settlement	65 27	
Amt. of work done by men & per self and notifying	406 84	
Bal. paid on Dennis Reese order and sundry work	32 72	
Error in counting duplicate	18 00	
Bal. due township	32 51	
		$555 34

ELIJAH MERRYMAN in account with Taylor township as Supervisor for the year ending April 14th, 1879.

DR.

Amt. of Duplicate	273 58	
Unseated land money	173 74	
		$447 32

CONTRA.

Amt. of work done by men, per self and notifying	396 11	
Due bills and orders paid and exonerations	31 54	
Bal. due township	19 67	
		$447 32

WILLIAM MILLER in account with Taylor township as Collector of school tax for the year ending 1878.

DR.

June 2d, 1879.		
Amt. due at last settlement	777 84	
Amt. of Duplicate for 1877	822 36	
		$1600 20

CONTRA.

Money paid Thos. Merryman, Treasurer	1173 28	
Percentage for col. duplicate	97 38	
Money paid Samuel Hoover, Treasurer	116 45	
Exonerations & 2 days settling	15 38	
Bal. due township by William Miller	197 71	
		$1600 20

SAMUEL HOOVER in account with Taylor township as Collector and Treasurer of School fund for the year ending 1879.

DR.

Amt. of Duplicate	1233 94	
Money paid by Wm. Miller	116 45	
Money paid by John Fink	40 46	
Unseated land money	456 47	
Money due Watt Miller	1 00	
		$1848 32

CONTRA.

Money paid teachers	634 88	
Money paid for fuel	163 09	
Money for building, furnishing, repairs, &c	578 07	
Unseated land money not collected	106 28	
Percentage for col. & Treas.	89 72	
Amt. due township	276 28	
		$1848 3
Amount due district from all sources	473 99	
Outstanding orders unpaid	525 12	
Liabilities in excess of resources	51 13	
		$1050 24

WM. CRAIN, *Sec'y.* HENRY YINGLING, *Pres't.*

EDWARD BECKWITH in account with Taylor township as overseer of the poor for the year ending April 14th, 1879.

DR.

Order on William Newman	21 98	
Order on John Copenhaver	17 85	
Money received on judgment	16 00	
Cash received of Thos. Weston	28 01	
		$83 84

CONTRA.

Wm Newman order transfered to H. Blowers	21 98	
Orders paid and service rendered as overseer	57 58	
Cash paid Hiram Blowers	4 28	
		$83 84

HENRY MILLER in account with Taylor township as Overseer of poor for year ending April 14th, 1879.

DR.

Amt. of Duplicate	401 53	
Unseated land money	157 46	
Order on John Copenhaver	35 07	
Order on Leonard Merryman	12 26	
One note in favor of township on William Miller	76 89	
		$683 21

LOST.—Certificate of deposit of First National Bank of Bellefonte, No. 4 673, to the amount of $130, to any order, dated May 29th, 1879.

32-3t. HENEIETTA HINA.

MANY A DOLLAR formerly spent on expensive sulphur baths may now be saved by substituting therefor

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP,

which is just as beneficial but infinitely cheaper. Local diseases of the skin, rheumatism and gout are all relieved by this standard remedy. Complexional blemishes are eradicated by it, and imparts to the cuticle a pearly whiteness and velvety softness which greatly enhances female charms. Sold by druggists. 32 4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, Aug. 22d, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a piece of valuable real estate near Eagleville, being the one undivided fourth part, the property of Lydia A. Rupert, deceased, late of Liberty township, containing 29 acres and 63 perches, thereon erected a good dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE: One half of purchase money upon confirmation of sale, other half in one year with interest, to be secured by mortgage on premises. W. H. FEARON,

32-3t Administrator.

Lawrence L. Brown—Coal, Grain, Plaster, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
Grain! Grain! Grain!

LAWRENCE L. BROWN,

Dealer in

COAL, GRAIN, PLASTER, &c.

OFFICE, GRAIN ELEVATOR AND COAL YARD

Near South End Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.

—o—

WILKESBARRE and SHAMOKIN

ANTHRACITE COAL!

Best Qualities Always on Hand,

☞ WELL SCREENED, DELIVERED PROMPTLY AND WEIGHTS GUARANTEED. ☜

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED.

Also keeps on hand a large stock of coarse grains which he sells at lowest market prices, either in small lots or by car loads. It is my endeavor to give good satisfaction to all those who favor me with their patronage, and by so doing I hope to have a continuance of the large trade I have enjoyed since succeeding the late firm of Shortlidge & Co. 11-26-tf

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* 27-5-t

NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.—No palatial needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor larger-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home. 27-2-t

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

PIANOS and ORGANS. $1,100 Pianos only $222.50; $250 Organs only $96.25.; $325 Organs only $75.-75. Tremendous Reductions during the Midsummer Months. Having been Elected MAYOR of my city and entrusted with its bonds should be sufficient proof of my responsibility. Latest circulars and Illustrated Newspaper *free.* Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 30 4w

BENSON'S

CAPCINE PCROUS PLASTERS

—THE BEST—

Cures Lame And Weak Back

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

For Internal and External Use.

CURES—Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, A Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. 30 4t

AGENTS WANTED for the *Best* and *Fastest-selling* Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia. 30 4

FRUIT

AND

CONFECTIONERY

AT

WILSON'S,

BROWN'S BLOCK,

Corner ALLEGHENY and BISHOP STS.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS

30-3m IN SEASON.

TO CONTRACTORS:—Bids will be received for the erection of a dwelling house for a Toll Collector at Lemont, on the Bellefonte & Boalsburg Turnpike Road, until Tuesday, the 26th inst.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the First National Bank. The Board of Managers propose to let the building to the lowest and best bidder, but reserve the right to reject any and all bids. E. C. HUMES,

Prest. B. & B. Turnpike Road Co.

Bellefonte, Aug. 18th, 1879. 33 1

STATE FAIR.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE

Penn'a State Agricultural Society

WILL BE HELD IN THE

Main Exhibition Building,

FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadephia,

SEPTEMBER 8th TO 20th, 1879, INCLUSIVE.

Entries and Competition FREE!

Entry Books will close at the office, Northwest corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, September 2d, 1879.

$15,000 *IN CASH PREMIUMS.*

Cash Prizes for Live Stock, $9000.

A Ring, for exercise and parade of Horses and Cattle, will be provided.

Liberal Premiums are also offered for Fruits, Flowers, and Ornamental plants, products of the Farm and Dairy, Tools, Implements and Machinery, Textiles, Furniture, Manufactured Goods, &c., &c.

Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates on all roads centering at Philadelphia and liberal arrangements for transportation have been made.

D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary.

ELBRIDGE M'CONKEY, Rec. Sec'y.

33 3 WILLIAM. S. BISSELL, President.

KANSAS.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL is a first-class Newspaper, giving latest and most reliable State news. Sent to any address, postage paid, six months for 50 cents. One year for $1.00. Sample copy free. HUDSON & EWING, TOPEKA, KANSAS. 33-4t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the Real Estate of L. A. Shearer among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1879, at two o'clock P. M.

27-3 W. C. HEINLE, Auditor

$1200 returns in 30 days on $100 invested. Official reports and information free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address, T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y. 27-8w

ESTATE OF MRS. ELIZA M. THOMAS. Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Eliza M. Thomas, widow of William A. Thomas, late of the borough of Bellefonte, having been this day granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having demands against said deceased are requested to present them legally authenticated, without delay.

27-6t JOHN B. LINN, Administrator.

Bellefonte, Pa., June 26, '79.

EDWARD J. EVANS & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,

YORK, PENN'A.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Field, Garden and Flower seeds, Hardy Flowering Plants &c. Reliable agents wanted. 11-26-3m

Cancers Removed

WITHOUT THE KNIFE, AND IN MANY cases without Pain. Apply to C. P. W. FISHER, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 28-3m*

Music About to be Revived!

—o—

PROF. STRADLING,

Formerly of Bristol, Pa., is prepared to give instruction to all persons desiring, on the Piano, Organ, and all Brass and String Instruments. Pianos tuned—Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

Orders may be left at the residence of Mr. R A. Laird, Bellefonte, Pa. 28-3m*

Blairsville Ladies' Seminary

Beautiful grounds; commodious buildings; thorough instruction; new and superior pianos for practice.

The department of music will be in charge of Miss Mary R. Jenks, who, after unusual success in teaching, spent two years in study in the Conservatory of Leipzig, Germany. The Faculty of the Conservatory testify in strongest terms of her talent, acquisitions, and skill as a musical artist.

The twenty-ninth year begins September 3d, 1879. Terms moderate. For catalogues apply to 9-2m REV. T. R. EWING Principal

Dr. E. I. KIRK'S

DRUG STORE,

BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

PURE DRUGS,

FINE STATIONERY,

DELIGHTFUL PERFUMES

vol 11-25tf

Farms $400 to $1000 JOIN OUR COLONY

Maps and pamphlets Free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Va.

32 4

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business June 14, 1879

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$259,190.04
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	18,051.78
" " other National Banks	919.98
" " State Banks and Bankers	4,763.21
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.55
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	2,684.01
Checks and other cash items	10,356.06
Bills of other Banks	620.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	542.53
Specie	5,195.00
Legal tender notes	27,909.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas'y other than 5 per cent. reduction fund	600.00
Total	$489,683.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	7,100 33
National Bank notes outstanding	90,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	86,292.66
Time certificates of deposits	137,205.62
Due to other National Banks	18,562.63
Due to State Banks and Bankers	422.66
Total	$489,683.99

State of Pennsylvania, [*S. S.*]

COUNTY OF CENTRE.

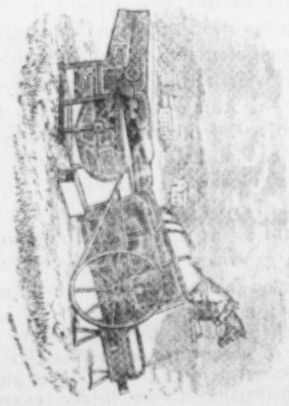
I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1879.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest,

E. C. HUMES, JAS. A. BEAVER, ADAM HOY. } Directors.



FARMERS AND THRESHERS

wishing to purchase first-class articles

Threshers and Cleaners,

also one and two-horse tread power and threshers, will do well to call on or address the manufacturer.

These separators can be attached to four horse powers. All machines warranted.

J. M. HULSHIZER, Manufacturer,

11-26-3m* Light Street, Columbia Co., Pa

James Zimmerman, Agent, Milesburg, Pa.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

One of the latest discoveries as to ammonia is its escape as nitre from all fertile soils by surface drainage and the springs beneath. Slaked lime will expel it from the dung-heap by its superior affinity for the acid which are there combined with it, but when properly stratified in the "nitre bed" or compost, it seems to act by its mere presence as a strong base, even in the form of chalk or marl, determining the formation of ammonia from all substances which contain nitrogen, whether animal or vegetable—such as clover, &c.; moreover it proceeds to insure the conversion of ammonia, which is thus formed, into nitre, as is demonstrated on every brick wall in the stable by the formation of needle-shaped crystals and the persistent dampness of the crumbling mortar near the dung-heap.

These facts, and the fact that lime is not used "as a manure" to gardens, or by truckers, should be of great practical value to every agriculturist, if it is admitted that lime and compost have been used empyrically and not economically ever since Cato said: "Keep your compost carefully," and gave the first instruction as to the use of "lime as a manure!" in his sixteenth and thirty-eighth chapter on agriculture. It is not probable that M. P. Cato "wrote with scissors" on agriculture, but we doubt whether any of his essays cost him half as much personal labor or patient investigation with weight and measure as those published in the New York *Observer*, page 272, in 1867.

By accident we notice that the wheat crop on that farm in same year of experiments was sold for about two thousand dollars (as will appear on the book of Christian & Co. of Philadelphia), and the late Chancellor Johns remarked to me that "my father had sold one crop of wheat at twelve hundred dollars—at three dollars per bushel," which indicated the rental value of the farm in 1812. He was a pioneer in manufacturing and using oyster shell lime; but its use was discontinued about 1863, as the cash rent of the farm under the best tenants had been reduced to four hundred and fifty dollars ($450). The fact that this farm alone paid a large income tax after the disuse of lime, even over the thousand dollars exemption, is also a matter of public record. This does not necessarily indicate economical agricu ture or good policy, as the best farms and richest farmers paid no "income tax," refusing expensive labor, though their land remained idle; whereas others were compelled by mortgages, which now absorb more than their rental value, involving them in eternal slavery, or in some cases a worse alternative. This sort of experience and observation, which embraces a large part of this century, is more satisfactory to many than the rationale or philosophy which compensates others, whether the result be apparent success or failure.

The elder Agassiz said that "the single discovery as to the vital force which sustains a column of sap (as in the sequoia tree a hundred yards high) was worth more than all the money expended in the (Massachusetts) Agricultural College;" if so, the question whether a certain proportion of lime in every soil is necessary to the assimilation of the full proportion of gluten and other nitrogen elements in wheat, which give it weight and characterize good flour—also the question whether the exclusive use of lime in composts is more economical than when applied with a "clover ley," in view of "the loss of nitre by leaching rains" where manure is not applied to plants while growing? These questions are seven-fold more important, and no one college or "station" can answer them satisfactorily except by a series of observations, such as have progressed in England by Lawes and Pusey during about thirty years. The last quarter of this century may thus enable the farmer to take the first step in rural economy in the production of cereals, as our most intelligent agriculturists begin to doubt the political economy of those reapers, &c., which enable a few to exhaust the soil; and the supply of the great manure beds is rapidly exhausted by the wasteful manufacture of all fertilizers therefrom, not one-half of their valuable elements being rendered available in the process of manufacture now employed.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.

Address by Leonard Rhone.

Delivered at the Opening of the Session of the Centre Co. Pomona Grange, at Centre Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 5th.

FELLOW PATRONS OF THE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE:—It is a source of great pleasure to every devoted Patron of Husbandry to meet in this third quarterly meeting, under such favorable circumstances. Here we meet to-day in a finely carpeted hall, amidst tapestry and tinsel, surrounded by pictures and works of art, and above all, a well selected library that every patron can well feel proud of. We can scarcely convince ourselves of the pleasant realties of the situation. Only a short time of six years ago the farmer knew hardly where to lay his head. He then dared only to fondly hope that the sanguine dreams of his imagination would ever be realized. Yet here in reality we meet to-day under circumstances that existed then only in the imaginaiion of the few. Every patron should learn *the* lesson of the day from the success of the situation that surrrounds us to-day, that it is possible to make the places of meeting of subordinate Grange even grander and more inviting than here.

When so much has been accomplished in the first six years by the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, what may we not accomplish in the next six years by like devotion and labors? I have no sympathy with those who constantly cry "failure," and look only at the obstacles we have stumbled over, and who never say anything good or encouraging even under the most favorable circumstances. It is the army that is continually sleeping only on their arms, that brings the shout of victory, even if some batteries and positions were lost and retaken. We are still ready to renew our contest to-morrow.

But I must not detain you in the interchange of friendly and encouraging introductory remarks.

Much that appertains to the welfare of the order will require careful consideration at the present session. Since our last meeting in April three of the subordinate Granges of the county, viz. Providence' Spring Mills and Progress, were, at the instigation of merchants, assessed by the mercantile appraiser, for license to order goods for the use of members who may give in their orders. I deemed it advisable to call a special committee of the county Grange on the 27th of May, consisting of the masters of the several Granges, to consider what action should be taken in the matter. Fourteen of the committee were present and after due consideration in the matter it was agreed to employ an attorney to advise and conduct the case through a legal course, if necessary. It was agreed, too, that the expenses should be paid equally proportioned between the subordinate and county Granges. The details of the case and the law on the subject will be submitted by the committee in a written report at to-day's session, so far as the case has gone, as it is pending in court and will be argued at the August term. We should not seek to evade the law, nor, on the other hand, should the government officials interfere with Patrons who are private citizens, in purchasing their domestic supplies and farm implements where and when they please, especially when they keep no supplies for the accommodation of the general public.

The Insurance Department of the Grange has increased more rapidly during this quarter than for any previous quarter of the year, making an increase for the quarter ending Aug. 5th, 1879, of nearly eighty thousand dollars. It is eminently wise on the part of the county Grange to restrict the eligibility of directors and agents to policy holders, so that they will feel a direct interest in the company. I would recommend still further restrictions, so that an agent or director must be a member of the county Grange, if any exist in the county where such agent is appointed or a director is to be elected. This I consider necessary so as to keep the company in the hands of devoted Patrons who feel enough interest in the order to unite themselves with the county Grange, so that they may be intelligently informed as to the will and action of Patrons, as expressed through the law-making body of the county Grange. We need the greatest wisdom in building a safe and reliable company. Any director who is unwilling to avail himself of the largest source of information through the county Grange and otherwise is in the wrong place. I do not say this with a captious intent or with reference to any one brother in particular. I do not know that any such cases do exist. But I deem it necessary, so as to give power to the county Grange as well as the company, so that we can control those whom we may choose to official position.

The Live Stock Department of the Grange, during three quarters of this year, ran into market nearly as much stock as we did for the whole period of last year. But our agent has many obstacles to overcome on account of the combinations of stock dealers either to get the association under their control or to drive our agent out of the market. Not unfrequently after the agent has arranged for the sale of stock they would go back on contracts for future delivery. In some instanstances even, our agent's letters were returned to him, with the assurance that they would not deal outside of old combinations. Not only should sub-agents, but all holding official positions in any of the business enterprises of the grange compel the recognition of the official heads of the different business departments and treat with scorn all attempts to break down or to dishonor the official departments. The word of our agent in this association is as good as his obligation; he has labored honestly for its success, but we cannot meet with that success desirable to give entire satisfaction to Patrons by promptly buying their stock, without making more extended arrangements and larger contracts, which our agent cannot do, nor can any one else without going East to look up trade, make contracts, and for a while superintend the selling, till we can form combinations in our own interests. I know of no better person to do this work in the East than the president of the association. Let him make his headquarters in the field, cut the bridges behind him, and live off the country where he finds himself, and we will succeed beyond our expectation. There is nothing like the iron will of determination

This is the first effort ever undertaken by farmers to form an association to market their owns tock. We had no experience, and but little capital, yet so far we have met with a creditable and reasonable success.

It is a great undertaking, in the face of prejudice which has culminated into hatred, capital which is strengthened by combinations; but we must fight it on this line if it takes this generation. The poorer class in England established the Rochdale system of co-operation in buying and selling, in the face of even greater difficulties, and now, after an experience of forty years, have the satisfaction of having a combined trade of $55,000,000 annually. Co-operative production in France had like difficulties to contend with, but after an experience of thirty years has succeeded. And co-operative banking has been established in Germany among the poorer classes after an experience of over twenty-five years. So I believe there is virtue intelligence, determination, stability, manhood and womanhood enough among the farming class to establish a system of co-operation that will not only control the marketing of farm stock, but every product of the farm. A system that shall be handed down to future generetions as a power and an influence equal to the importance of the agricultural interests of our country.

But we must be united to succeed. We should be sure that those who are placed at the head of business enterprises believe in co-operation and the right to share profits in business and a voice in its control. There are plenty who are ready to serve as self-constituted agents, but we must not allow them to gain a foothold in the order. No one should be eligible to any position in the association that is not a stockholder and a member of the county Grange.

The time has again arrived to make provision for our annual gathering. The public is already impatiently waiting its announcement. The same liberal provisions and arrangements should be made that we had on previous occasions. Let us have our local Grange festivities and gatherings in the winter, when we can reach all, but let us annually have a great social re-union, so as to give a public influence to our order.

The late attack on the Pennsylvania State Agricultural College by the State Legislature was an indirect attack on our order and the farming class. On former occasions, when farmers received no consideration at the college, the ones that now denounce the only institution that farmers have were those who loudly applauded the college.

The education of the children is of great importance to our order. They are becoming dissatisfied and are leaving the farm because those who stay receive but very little education and have but few privileges as compared with those entering professions. It is too frequently the case on many farms that the boys and girls must work day in and day out without any recreation to give pleasure and attraction to farm life. Already the voice comes from New Hampshire and Massachusetts that farms are being abandoned because those boys and girls who have become farmers are denied an equal education, equal privileges of travel and enjoyment with those who study the professions and follow other pursuits.

How frequently the mother sets up the fight between Esau and Jacob by telling the one that he is only fit to be a farmer, and that the other is so smart that it would be a pity not to educate him to pursue some more honored occupation. Then comes a long struggle to maintain the darling at college, while the one on the farm is denied all advantages and leisure of society and education. Even on the score of forced economy, and that work alone is the highest attainment of farm life, he is denied the small pittance that it costs to maintain a membership in the Grange. But this is still not enough to crush out the ambition of the one that stays on the farm. But this favored child must become a great lawyer or minister, and must be heard even if it is at an agricultural meeting, and be applauded for his brilliant orations, while the one who stayed on the farm is thus robbed of the honors that should be his. He sits in an out-of-the-way place, incensed at the injustice, despising the pursuit that robbed him of equal intellectual attainments and honors with this favored brother.

There was a time when it was considered that it was not necessary to be educated as a minister or a lawyer, but people have learned that other conditions being equal that the one best educated is the one most useful. In the conviction of this theory, every profession has its special school to fit those for the particular profession they wish to pursue. Yet, when we turn to the pursuit of farming, and the schools established to fit persons for the calling, how unlike the schools for the professions! We find too few attending those schools to fit themselves to become eminent agriculturists and be a power to our class in the advancement and elevation of agricultural pursuits.

Be it said to the shame of the great State of Pennsylvania that we have a Legislature that dishonored the State, and that has brought down odium on the name of statesmen, by bringing our law-making body down to the low level of mere demagogism in order to gain notoriety as politicians by the mere buncombe for reform. This, too, in the face of the fact that the State College is the only agricultural school in the State and that there are too few farmers sufficiently educated to deliver an address before a public audience. I do not wish to prejudice any one against the professional, or any other class. I congratulate them upon the success of their institutions, but I do say that such an underhanded attack on the only agricultural institution in our State by a set of mere demagogues, who have crept into the State Legislature, deserve the derision and the contempt of every good citizen of Pennsylvania.

The college may have faults that can be overcome in time, but it was never better conducted, nor was it ever so well patronized as at present, or in better favor with the farming or mechanical class. The present president of the college is the most *common sensed* of any that the institution ever had. He has identified himself thoroughly with the agricultural class of our State; he is in great favor with our people, and is lecturing for them in nearly every county in the State, as he can find time between his high and important duties.

Farm House Surroundings.

What is the first thing a Kansas farmer does when opening his claim? He looks over his land for the best place to secure a good well—a very wise plan. He next looks for a good position for his house, where he can take a view of the surrounding country and where the health-giving zephyrs can be freely felt. He builds a house according to his pocketbook. But his stable, which contains his team, that are to break up his farm, work his crops, haul his grain to market and do his every bidding—in short, to help him provide all his comforts and necessaries, to buy his machinery, etc.—what kind of a place have they got provided for their resting hours? Whether the house be a good one or a very poor one, the stable will generally be composed of a few poles laid on posts set in the ground and some prairie grass or straw laid over it. That is not for the first year, but for years to come. This is a mild climate, they will say, they don't need much protection. The next beauty spot you will notice is a hog pen and perhaps a chicken house. All these outbuildings will be from a rod to five rods from the house, so feeding will be handy. If you visit the place ten years from that time, the same improvements will still exist, except perhaps the shed stable will be all gone but the posts. The horses have become acclimated, they don't need much protection. This is not a general thing all over the State, but you will find a great many cases to correspond. Some, that love beauty as well as corn fields, will build with a view to that. Put the house, not in the deep hollows or on the highest hill, but in a medium between. If on the top of a hill, the constant winds of winter and summer will be a great annoyance. If in the deep hollows, the rains will make it muddy and musquitoes will be much worse. Put your hog pens east or west of the house, as the north or south winds are the most prevailing. Have the stable and cowyard, pig pens and corn cribs as near together as possible, and at a good distance from the house. Then the flies and all other vermin, corn cobs and all other filth of the stable and pens will not be an annoyance to the family. As soon as possible after the house is built, a hedge row should be broke around the house, enclosing an era of ground large enough to contain a garden patch, an orchard and space near the house to plant a few flowers and forrest trees. The sooner you get your hedge ready the sooner you will have a protection against hens and pigs. If you plant a few rows of trees inside or outside of the hedge, or sow the seed of the box-elder, cotton wood and soft maple, they will make a protection for the fruit trees when they come into the time of bearing, and a protection against the wind for the house and all its surroundings. If the trees are all planted so they can be cultivated with a plow, they are no more labor or expense than an acre or two of corn. A great many would like to have such a place; and after one was planted and grew a few years and they chanced that way, they would give a good price to obtain it. But to think of sowing the seed of forrest trees, or of making all those improvements, and waiting for them to bud into beauty and comfort, that would be looking too far into the future. They might die before they repeated the fruits of their labor, so they live with the patch of corn up to their door, and their porkers always in view tipping the swill pail over on the door step or coming into the house, thus choosing disorder and filth instead of order and beauty.

Small Shot.

Sing hay the merry fever and catarrh.

"Butler Town" is Springfield *Republican's* latest for Beans-and-Brown-bread Boston.

The yellow fever continues in Memphis, and a new Democratic paper is shortly to appear in Cambria Co., Pa.

One of Adirondack Murray's unlucky ventures was editing the *Golden Rule*. That rule does not require any editing. It is as perfect as any editor can make it. Mr. Murray should not have attempted to paint the lily. He might have known there was no money in it.

Frederick Fernando, an Italian living in New York, goes to the penitentiary for one month and is fined $50 for trying to kiss Fannie Toberts, a pretty blonde. We cannot but regard this as unjust. Mr. Fernando is a drug clerk, and the truth probably is that he merely made a mistake in the prescription.

How Grapes Feed.

We had planted a row of Delaware vines, one of which was placed about three feet from a hole in which a quantity of bones had been buried. The vines all made a healthy growth, but the one referred to was specially vigorous. This, however, we attributed to its general vigor, and not to any special influence, having forgotten all about the buried bones. But one day, after digging near this hole, we noticed that our healthy, vigorous vine was wilting, and in a few hours it was as completely wilted as if it had been pulled up by the roots and exposed to a hot sun. Unable to account for this strange circumstance, and suspecting some new enemy, we dug it up, carefully following all the roots to their extremities.

To our surprise, however, there was only one root of any consequence, and this led directly to the aforesaid hole. Following it up, we came to where we had cut it, and there taking up the severed end, and following that, we found that the pit full of bones was one mass of roots. It was evident, therefore, that when first set out one of the roots had pushed off in the direction of the bones, and on reaching them, had found such a supply of nutriment that it alone was competent to carry to the vine all the food it wanted. The other roots, therefore, dwindled away, or at least made but a trifling growth, and the vine, depending wholly upon the single root just described, perished when it was cut off.

We may add that the root was almost bare of fibrils, or branches, in its course from the vine to the bones, but once there, it divided and branched in every direction, running into the interior of the hollow bones, and clasping both internal and external surface with a perfect network of fibrils. To us it showed several points. Bones are evidently one of the best manures for the vine, and as we wish them to last for years, they need not be broken up. As it is well to have the roots of the vine spread over a considerable space, bones or other very rich manure should not be placed in holes, but distributed through the soil.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Price of Beef Cattle.

There is discouragement, depression, and sometimes present loss, in the production of a number of prominent farm products. There is hope in the future, and not a very remote future as to these; but just now the results are not very satisfactory. This cannot be truthfully said of the production of beef. Prices are lower than they have been at times in the past—much lower than they were when our currency was depreciated, but the prices now current ought to give a fair profit to the beef producer who carefully manages his business. A good steer will sell for $5 per hundred pounds, live weight, in the Chicago market; first-class steers will bring more; but, with present prices of land, grass, grain, labor, freights, a good farmer can rear, fatten and deliver in Chicago a 1500 lb. steer for less than $70; or he can buy a thin steer, graze and feed it for a year, and sell it at a fair profit. The men who are doing this work are not growing rich very rapidly; the profits are not dazzling; but we have grown so much in the habit of looking on the dark side of American business affairs—of talking about the bad condition of farming—that it is worth while to emphasize the fact that there is now a fairly satisfactory state of affairs in the fat cattle trade. It must be borne in mind that the cost of production has been very considerably reduced in the last few years. Lands are sold or rented at lower prices. Only a few days since we learned of a fine body of pasture land, in good condition, within 125 miles of Chicago, which the owners was anxious to rent at $1.50 per acre. To stock a good farm in Central Illinois with good steers would seem to give a certainty of a good profit, where so low a rental is to be obtained. Corn is comparatively in price. Hogs are low; but, with the ordinary mode of feeding them, on cattle-feeding farms a small profit can be had, even at present prices. On the whole, the man who is rearing and feeding good grade steers is not in need of sympathy.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

A Correction.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
HARRISBURG, July 23, 1879.

R. H. THOMAS—*Dear Sir and Brother:*—A statement to the effect that the State Board of Agriculture "has issued its edict prohibiting county agricultural societies that receive the annual hundred-dollar State appropriation for offering premiums for horse-racing; there can be trials of speed, but no premiums paid without losing the hundred-dollar appropriation," has been going the rounds of the press, and you will do the Board and myself a favor by inserting this in positive contradiction of the statement. The Board has never had the subject under consideration, and would not so decide if they had the power. The State pays no appropriation to county agricultural societies, and if it did the Board would have no control over the payment. The way appropriations are paid is from the county treasury, and neither the State nor State Board have nor desire any control over its payment, this being in the power of the county commissioners only. The insertion of this will oblige yours, respectfully and fraternally.

THOS. J. EDGE, Sec.

The London *Saturday Review* pitches into Dr. Talmage. "It is a dog baying at the moon," says the good doctor, with characteristic modesty.

Selection of Young Fruit Trees.

The time for setting young trees in autumn is rapidly approaching, and the tree agent will doubtless soon make his appearance. A few suggestions in regard to the selection of suitable ones may not be out of place.

One of the great principles of nature is for all things to reproduce their kind. This is fully developed in fruit trees, and when, from any cause, disease or accident, a tree too young to commence bearing, is killed, or injured so it will surely die, the entire living energies of the tree are expected to reproduce itself. Blossom buds set, and if it lives long enough it blossoms, fruit sets, and sometimes attains some little size before the tree dies. It occasionally occurs that, when attacked by some fatal but slow disease, young trees blossom and bear fruit one, two, or even three seasons before they finally die. Every observing farmer knows that when his young fruit trees are gilded by mice, etc., in winter or spring, or seriously injured from any cause, they frequently blossom and have fruit set, which attains considerable size before the trees wither and dies. It is this strange law of nature which impels the little remaining life to be expended in the effort to produce seed by which the dying tree may reproduce itself.

Knowing these things, farmers, in selecting young trees, should examine every one, and reject those on which blossom buds are found. If a nursery is near, and personal selection can be made, this class should always be avoided. They will soon die.

Some, in selecting trees, in their anxiety to have a bearing orchard in as short a time as possible, choose those having on these premature buds or blossoms. Such are doomed to disappointment by the early death of the diseased and worthless trees.

General News.

The evacuation of Bulgaria is completed.

Drought and distress still prevail in Brazil.

Lord Chelmsford has resigned his command.

Six British iron-clads have arrived at Besika Bay.

It is announced that the Paraguyan revolution is ended.

The next session of the French Congress will be held in Paris.

The whole north of Hayti is in possession of the revolutionists.

Several important Zulu chiefs have surrendered to the British.

Total coinage at the United States mints during July, $4,681,610.

The outlook in Jamaica, financially and agriculturally, is gloomy.

Five ladies were drowned in the St. Lawrence river a few days ago.

There were 137 deaths from yellow fever at Havana week before last.

It is feared that there will be a severe famine next year in Zululand.

Hail storms have beaten down the growing crops in northern Canada lately.

At St. Louis the enlistment of boys for the United States navy has been begun.

The ex-Khedive plundered Egypt of property worth six millions on his departure.

Osman Pasha has suspended the further dispatch of troops to the Greek frontier.

The village of Volcano, West Virginia, was destroyed by fire last week Monday.

The religious questions at issue between Germany and the Vatican have been settled.

Fourteen persons were killed by a powder explosion at Durango, Spain, a few days ago.

The African expedition sent out by the Algerian Missionary Society is in great distress.

Chavellier Jumonville, cashier of the Canal Bank, New Orleans, is a defaulter in $20,000.

An expedition for the discovery of the North Pole will leave England in the spring of 1880.

The Oldham cotton mills operatives have been asked to submit to another reduction of wages.

Only about one hundred men were killed in action on the British side during the Afghan war.

One million dollars worth of property was destroyed by fire at Hamilton, Ont., a few days ago.

A storm at Washington, D. C., last week Monday afternoon, did considerable damage to property.

The ground known as the Chester battlefield is to be a National cemetery of the fourth class.

In a railroad accident in France, recently, five persons were killed and fifty injured.

The great Chautauqua pavilion, with a capacity for 6,000 persons, was dedicated on the 2d instant.

Owing to the excitement at Constantinople, the Sultan is in constant fear he will be superceded.

One hundred and twenty-five cars of peaches were shipped from Delaware week before last.

About the Feminines.

There are 450 women dentists in the United States, and 1,350 are studying dentistry.

At Wilkesbarre, Pa., last week, Mrs. Kelley took some Paris green, supposing that it was medicine. She died next morning.

Mrs. Annie Redlick, of Pittsburgh, sues another for $20,000 damages for having estranged from her the love of her husbann.

An Ohio man licked his wife because she looked into his pockets and found a love letter that a girl had written to him.

By the fall of a balcony of a New York city house last week three young ladies were precipitated from the second story of the house and badly injured.

Miss Fannie Davenport, the actress, was married last week to Ed. F. Price, of New York, just eight days after Mr. Price's former wife had obtained a divorce from him.

Mrs. Maria Rice, of Saucon township, Lehigh county, has attained the ripe old age of 107 years. She is quite active, and when in Bethlehem, a few days since, the band serenaded her, which she acknowledged in a few remarks.

Charles Ballett, at Middletown, Ohio, shot and killed his wife and immediately afterwards placed a revolver to his own head and fired, dying instantly. Ballett was a drunkard. His wife had petitioned for a divorce, which angered him and caused the tragedy.

Zibe Studley, of East Killingly, Conn., on Sunday week attacked his sleeping wife with a club and beat her about the head so that her recovery is considered impossible. The cause of his act is believed to be jealousy needlessly excited by gossiping neighbors.

Some of the Women in the Methodist congregation at Laconia, Ind., volunteered to clean the church, and on an appointed day gathered for the purpose. Two of them essayed to direct the job, and the division of authority brought on a quarrel, which was followed by a fight, in which brooms, mops and pails of water were freely used.

It is stated in a Pittsburgh paper that Annie Moore, the Beaver county girl who married a negro coal miner some weeks ago, and who had been living with him at Salem, Ohio, has deserted her husband and returned to the home of her parents a wiser girl.

The wife of the Sheriff of Morris county, Ill., is small, delicate, and habitually screams at mice; but when a stalwart prisoner escaped from his cell and ran through her room with a revolver in his hand, she tripped him, threw herself upon his prostrate body, and held him down until her husband came.

The ordinary life of a locomotive is thirty years. The locomotive, we are pained to observe, never marries. —*Phia. Chronicle.* Are you not mistaken about the locomotive never marrying? We have often heard of the locomotive "spark"-ing, and being coupled to a train—just the same as a young man, you know. When he gets coupled, the train often makes the biggest show.—*Norr. Herald.*

Vigilant policeman to proprietor of clothing store—"There's a boy laying for a chance to get away with one o' them flannel suits in the doorway. I've been watching him for four hours from over on the corner. Just lay low an' I'll drop on him just as he's scoopin' it in." "Proprietor—"Oh! yes! All right. You mean that red-head boy in the door-way? He's watching the clothes for me."

The Albany *Journal* improves on the rule regarding oysters. "Drink whisky," it says, with the success of the Republican party in view, "only in the months which have a k in their names."

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INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength nd security, at standard rates.

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BUY NONE BUT THE GENUINE

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ALL MY WARE IS STAMPED WITH MY NAME, TO PREVENT DECEPTION.

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

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As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

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18-1y JOEL HUTTON, Proprietor.

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Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

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OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

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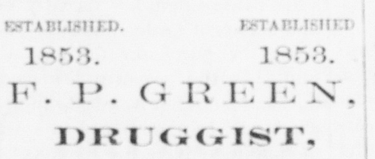

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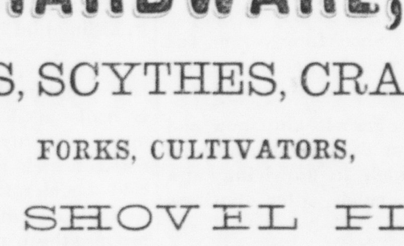
$30.  **$30.**

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ever brought to this town. Our stock of

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

GLASS, &C., IS UNEQUALLED.

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Wilson, Mcfarane & Co. 49 tf

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—Republicans see that you are registered.

—Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN for the fall campaign.

—We dislike to say so, but the summer of 1879 is almost gone.

—The base ball excitement around here seems to have died out.

—It's about time for an organ-grinder to make his appearance.

—A number of farmers in the county are engaged with their fall plowing.

—The Young Men's Christian Association, of Centre Hall, is flourishing.

—It will soon be time to polish the shot-gun and get ready for the frisky squirrels.

—The Grangers' picnic will be held this year on Nittany Mountain, September 25th.

—Smokers, try Harry Green's cigars. They are first-class, and everybody says so.

—Judge Irwin has built a new door over the entrance to his cellar from the sidewalk.

—The Bellefonte Jubilee Singers gave a concert in Snow Shoe last Thursday night.

—The Lutheran Sunday-school of this place, will picnic on Nittany mountain to-morrow.

—The new tramp law went into effect last Friday, and that individual will now probably become scarce.

—The members of the Logan Hose Company indulged in a hop in their hose house on Thursday night last.

—The *Democrat* intimates that a festival, much superior to ordinary ones, will soon be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

—The band now practices in the room formerly occupied by the United Order of American Mechanics, in Bush's Arcade.

—Merchants who desire to do a thriving business this fall should send in their advertisements. Bring your goods before the public.

—The Tyrone *Herald*, with little feeling for vegetable men, says there was frost on the Allegheny mountains a few mornings ago.

—Snake stories are on the increase around here, some of them considerably bigger than the snakes. Pretty soon somebody'll see a sea serpent.

—The Episcopal Sunday-school picnic, at Snow Shoe Intersection, last Wednesday, was the first of the season, and was very largely attended.

—Millheim has a lock-up now, and hereafter it won't do for the *Journal* man to be caught in the vicinity of a watermelon patch after business hours.

—Most anybody can afford to visit Snow Shoe now. The excursion rates given by the Bellefonte & Snow Shoe railroad are only one dollar for round trip.

—A Lancaster paper speaks of a recent unpleasantness between two ice men in that city. There will probably be a coolness between them after this.

—As the time for holding the printers' picnic approaches, the smiles bestowed upon our devil by the young ladies as they pass by are becoming alarmingly fascinating.

—Mr. Keller, the gentleman who owns the picnic grounds on Nittany Mountain, near Centre Hall, has erected an observatory on the highest point, overlooking the valley.

—The "Mountain Echo" hack runs from the Brockerhoff House to points of interest in the county, two or three times a week, for the accommodation of the summer guests at that hotel.

—We learn that the Rawley brothers, arrested here some time ago on the charge of horse stealing, but were discharged for want of evidence, have been arrested in Clearfield county on the same charge.

—Here's something that bothers us: Officers of the law say they cannot distinguish a tramp from a newspaper reporter. The first thing we know, some day when we are out hunting up news, some man will pounce down upon us and set us to digging ditches.

—A larger number of strangers have visited Bellefonte this season than for a number of years past. We have one of the most beautiful towns in Central Pennsylvania, if not in the State, and it is not strange that people desire to visit Bellefonte and look upon the charming mountains and valleys that surround us.

Neck Broken.

Last week Tuesday Mr. Harvey Brooks, who lived about three miles up Wallace Run from Snow Shoe Intersection, in Boggs township, met with a terrible accident which resulted in his almost instant death. He was driving a two-horse load of oats down a steep declivity, and the wagon not being provided with a brake, the horses were unable to hold back, and started into a run. Mr. Brooks soon lost control of the now frighted animals, and was thrown from the wagon, striking on his head some distance from the road. Some men who were engaged with Mr. Brooks in gathering the oats witnessed the runaway, but were unable to prevent it. They immediately went to the aid of the unfortunate man, but when they arrived upon the scene his body was lifeless, and lay just where it had fallen, so that death must have resulted instantly. When found, blood was flowing freely from his mouth, ears and nose, but there were no marks upon his body, or other signs of injury. When lifted up, though, it was found that his neck was broken, which had caused his sudden death.

The horses kept up their speed for some distance, running over rocks, stumps, etc., and before they could be secured the wagon was a complete wreck.

By the untimely and sudden death of Mr. Brooks two children, a daughter and a son, are left fatherless and motherless, his wife having died some time ago.

—"Blind Charley," the musical prodigy, gave an exhibition in Humes' Hall, last Wednesday night. The audience was not large, but the entertainment was all that the posters claimed for it. The musical talent displayed by this gentleman was something remarkable, and those present, who have in the past witnessed the performances of Blind Tom, who is also a wonderful pianist, are of the opinion that Blind Charley is the superior musician. The people, however, did not think Blind Tom could be approached, and were not anxious to hear the former gentleman. But should he ever again appear in Bellefonte, he will doubtless be greeted with a large audience.

—The *Watchman*, in its last issue, records the death of Ezra Brisbin Brown, youngest son of Col. W. W. Brown, at Cedron, Lincoln county, Kansas, on July 31st. The circumstances of his death are as follows: The Colonel and his help were starting to the stack with a load of wheat, when part of it fell off and frightened the horses, which started to run. Little Ezra, who had obtained permission from his father to ride and drive while they were loading, was thrown to the ground, one of the wheels striking his head, as we understand it, killing him instantly.

—A new opera house, or some improvement in the one we now have, is badly needed in this place. An opera company, with thirty-five artists, of high standing, gave us the cold shoulder the other day because we hadn't a suitable hall in which to produce the play. If Bellefonte had an opera house with a seating capacity of one thousand, and a gallery, with plenty of shifting scenery and other stage furniture, the best traveling troupes in the country would stop here.

—Last Friday evening the Messrs. Ludwig, of Houserville, turned their horses into the meadow. One of the animals being somewhat of a pet, followed one of the men to the foot-log which crosses the creek at that place, and attempted to wade across. She became entangled in some roots near the bank, and in struggling to get free injured herself internally, and in a few moments sank down into the water dead.

—Old "Harry," the express horse, is no more, having died on Saturday morning from the effects of a bad cold. He was a very intelligent, faithful animal, and has been in the service of Adams' Express Company for over ten years. He was purchased for the company from John Wagner, in 1869, for $287.50, at which time he was six years old.

—Mr. Henry Reece, of Buffalo Run, in attempting to jump from a stack of grain onto a board beneath, made a misstep, and was thrown onto a separator. The machine was in operation, and one of his feet was terribly mangled and nearly torn off.

—Miss Mary McCafferty, daughter of Mr. Alexander McCafferty, died on Saturday morning last of consumption, in her 26th year. This is the third time within eight months that death has made a vacancy in this afflicted family.

—There must be a great deal of wickedness going on in Dauphin county. One hundred prisoners repose behind the walls of its county jail.

A Six-Mule Team Over an Embankment.

A six-mule team loaded with iron from Valentines' iron works, was precipitated over the embankment, near Thomas Burnside's residence, on the road to Milesburg, on Wednesday of last week. The mule team, as we understand it, had turned out to one side to allow another team to pass, but went too near the edge, and the great weight of the iron caused the side of the road bed to give way. The mules were detached from the wagon in time to save them from being dragged over the bank, else they would have been badly mutilated, if not killed, as the embankment is very steep and rocky.

The wagon, with the iron, was so heavy that it could not be checked in its downward course, and rolled about half way down the bank, when it lodged against a stout sapling. To get the wagon and iron up to the road again, and straighten things out, required hard labor, and took the balance of the day to accomplish it.

Shortly after the accident all sorts of rumors and reports were flying about town, some to the effect that the mules were all banged to pieces, and others that the driver's neck was broken. Nobody was injured, however, and the mules escaped unhurt, with the exception of a few skin bruises.

—Our farmer friends when they come to Bellefonte to see the sights, should not fail to visit Sechler's popular grocery. This store is a sight worth seeing. Everything is kept as neat as wax, and the large stock of goods, which comprise everything to be found in a first-class grocery establishment, are arranged upon the shelves in a tasteful and attractive manner. Go and examine them; see for yourselves how pure and fresh everything is, and then buy as many goods as you can carry home. It will pay you. Pure groceries will make your children good natured and healthy, and you will feel confident that you have received the value of your money.

—Tioga county girls, some of them at least, are pretty spunky. The Wellsboro *Agitator* says "Miss Clara Costley, a very vigorous young lady from Knoxville, was committed to jail last Thursday on the charge of breaking into the borough pound with an axe, chopping up the boards of the pound, and threatening the Pound Master with a similar fate. Her father had a cow shut up in the pound, and the gentle Clara undertook to redeem the impounded animal with her little axe. She was finally captured, taken before Justice White, and committed to jail to secure her appearance at the next term of court."

—It is rumored that the old academy property, of this borough, through a mechanic's lien, has recently been sold at Sheriff's sale, Adam Hoy, Esq., being the purchaser for a nominal sum. As the property belonged to the State, in other words, to the people, it will be a matter of interest to the public to have the details of the transaction made known; whether it is to become the basis of a little private speculation or to be continued in the interest of public education on an improved plan. Will Mr. Hoy inform us?

—We understand that the gentlemen from Milton who visited this locality recently to examine the horse shoe machine, owned by Mr. Harrison Levy, of Milesburg, with a view to removing it to Milton, were favorably impressed with the working of the same. Some improvements will be made on the machine, and some new experiments tried, before anything definite will be done in the matter.

—The editor of the Denver (Col.) *News*, has refused $100,000 for his interest in a lead mine. We'd like to know what sort of a man he is, anyhow. Steps ought to be taken for his expulsion. We'd like to see the man that's brave enough to offer us a hundred thousand dollars for our lead mine! Where is he?

—Those having charge of children should be careful how they handle them. A few days since a child of Mr. Henry Royer, below Centre Hall, had one arm fractured and the shoulder blade dislocated by being taken up from the floor by its arms. So says the *Reporter*.

—John Close, son of Mr. William Close, of Rock Springs, while out fishing recently, accidently run a fish hook into his hand. It was so deeply imbedded in the flesh that medical skill had to be employed to cut it out.

—Federmyer, the pedestrian, who went through Milesburg some time ago with a wheelbarrow, on his way to New York, commenced a 450-mile walk, with his barrow, in the latter place, on Monday of last week.

—Let every Republican voter see that he is registered.

Fall from a Scaffold.

On Saturday forenoon two young men of this place, George H. Weaver and William Brown, met with a startling accident, which might have resulted in the death of both of them. They were engaged in painting the Bush House, in the employ of Lamb & Grisswold, a Baltimore firm, from a scaffolding built out from the windows, one end of the boards used resting on the window sill. From jarring, or some other cause, the boards slipped off the sill, precipitating the men to the ground, a distance of nearly sixty feet. As strange as it may seem, no bones were broken by this sixty-foot plunge, both men being able to walk away with a little assistance. In an hour after the accident Brown was walking about town, and said he was all right, but was a little stiff. Weaver, however, was not so fortunate, complaining of a severe pain in his back, and was taken home. He suffered considerably during the night, and fears were entertained that his spine was injured, or that he had received other internal ruptures.

At this writing he is much easier, and is able to stand on his feet for a short time, and his physician is quite confident that his injuries will not result seriously.

—We are informed that some malicious party went up to Point McCoy a week ago last Monday, early in the morning, and showed their appreciation of Mr. McCoy's kindness by destroying the seats and otherwise damaging the observatory erected at that point for the accommodation of sight-seers. It is not known who the parties were, but if found out it will be made warm for them.

—Mr. David G. Bobbs, of Williamsport, Pa., wants information as to the whereabouts of Dr. Towler, late Surgeon of the 7th Regiment, (invalid) or Captain Francis of Company F, of same regiment. Any one knowing of their whereabouts will confer a great favor by addressing Mr. Bobbs as above. Exchanges please copy.

—A boy named Risinger, in Beaver county, recently had both of his legs cut off by a mowing machine. The Lewisburg *Journal* says he never gave way to his terrible sufferings, but endured it with wonderful fortitude, and will live.

—Mr. Enoch Emory and George Skinner, delegates to the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, left on the early train Tuesday morning for Chambersburg, to attend the convention held at that place yesterday.

—The *Weekly Capitol*, published at Topeka, Kansas, which is advertised in our columns this week, is a good specimen of vigorous Western journalism. The publishers offer to send a copy free for examination.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* man wanted to look at the elephant on the bill board at that place, and is mad as a hatter because some boys tore it down. No use talking, brother Frysinger, boys will have their fun.

—Clearfield is to have the largest tannery in the State. But it needn't snap its eyes at Bellefonte. We've got a spring down here that we wouldn't swap for that tannery and your old town thrown in.

—The Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* is twenty-five years old. The *Journal* advocates the principles of the Republican party, and is a live, local paper. May it live to complete the balance of the century.

—Mr. Al. Garman, of Garman's hotel, showed us some fine specimens of harness stitching the other day, his own work. Al. is a good workman, and knows how to get up harness in first-class style.

—The McVeytown *Journal* man is going into business at the Newton Hamilton camp-meeting. He is going to have a soda water fountain of fizz own. Of course he'll "set 'em up."

—Rev. Crittenden made another trip to Warren county last week to see how his Sunday-school is getting along, which he recently organized among the Seneca Indians.

—The porch in front of Miss Boal's residence, on High street, has been torn down, and a new and more substantial one erected in its place.

—The last copy we received of the Cameron county *Press* looked as though it had been printed on a clothes-wringer.

—Dr. S. W. Rhone, of this place, has been made chairman of the executive committee of the State Dental Association.

—More tents, it is said, will be occupied at the Newton Hamilton camp-meeting this year than for five years back.

—Republicans, if you can't find the Registry of voters, find the Assessor and see that your name is put on.

Personal Intelligence.

Rev. Mr. Biggart, pastor of the Baptist church, is touring in the West.

—Miss Molly Neff, of Huntingdon, is visiting at Mrs. Lawrence Brown's.

Miss Rose Ruffhead, from Clearfield, visited Miss Ella Cowdrick last week.

—Misses Kitty Linkey and Ida Ulman, of Williamsport, are visiting Miss Gertrude Butts.

Mr. James Gilliland, of Maryland, formerly of Centre county, is visiting his friends in this section.

Mr. Henry Garman, of Jersey Shore, spent several days in town last week with his brother, Daniel Garman, Esq.

Mr. Hugh J. Morrison, of Baltimore, has been in town a few days, visiting his brother, John H. Morrison, Esq.

Mr. D. M. Lieb, principal of our public schools, has returned from Muncy, where he has been visiting for several weeks.

—Mr. Geo. Scott, son of ex-Senator John Scott, of Philadelphia, is spending a few weeks in town, the guest of Mr. Lawrence Brown.

Mrs. Oliver Rhen, of Williamsport, daughter of J. H. Morrison, Esq., of this place, has been spending several weeks with her parents.

Miss Sally Strine, an interesting young lady from Milton, is visiting at Mrs. Daniel Garman's. She expects to remain several weeks.

—Mr. James Hastings, of Cincinnati, is visiting his brother in this place, Col. D. H. Hastings. His wife has been spending several months in Bellefonte.

Mr. Robert McEwen, an old printer and editor, who was connected with the Bellefonte *Patriot* fifty years ago or more, when under the control of Mr. Henry Petriken, was in town last week.

Mr. Ben Schroyer, express messenger Pennsylvania railroad, was in town over Sunday visiting his parents. There may be some "calico" around here that he is interested in, too, for all we know.

Mr. John C. Miller, of the model book store, made a trip to Williamsport on Monday, returning Tuesday morning. He stopped over night in Lock Haven, and shook hands with our friend Grow, who he says is prospering finely, and thinks of buying an ocean steamship line.

Departure of Martins.

The Johnstown *Tribune* gives the following interesting account of the departure of martins from that place, recently, for the South: "The martins migrated last Friday morning, and the eves of buildings and the little "hotels" which once knew them will know them no more for a year. There may still be a few stray birds of this species scattered about town, but it is the opinion of amateur ornithologists, who have taken pleasure in studying their habits, that the grand exodus took place about 10 o'clock Friday morning, from the roof of the U. P. church building on Franklin street, which was literally covered with birds. They kept up an animated twittering, and seemed to be discussing the weather outlook, direction of flight, future headquarters, and other important questions. Every now and then one of them would start off over town with a message to laggards, and on its return another would fly away. They were all sitting with their faces to the South, and finally, as with one accord, they spread their wings and flew off in a southerly direction. It seems rather early for the martins to bid adieu to their nothern homes, as they did not take their departure until the latter part of August last year; but it is to be presumed that they know their own business best. Next spring they will be here again, and many of them will find their way to the same eaves and minature houses that they occupied this season, for it has often been demonstrated that these migratory birds inhabit the same quarters year after year."

—A couple of strangers were in town last Saturday night trying to sell an Indian catarrh remedy on the Diamond. Things worked all right till one of the men guaranteed that four doses of the decoction would raise a dead man, which made Bellefonters think that possibly they were buying dock leaves, and from that time on business was dull.

—Lizzie Bing, daughter of Mr. William Bing, living below Alexander's lime kiln, fell from a swing in the yard of Mr. Pownell, onto a pile of stones, one day last week and fractured her skull. The physician attending the case thinks she will recover.

—Mr. Wilson, the fruit man, laid a California plumb on our table, Saturday, as large as a goose eggs. It was delicious. Such fruit was never before brought to Bellefonte.

—When you feel like taking a good smoke call on Harry Green.

—The Centre Hall cornet band was in town on Friday, and serenaded a number of our citizens. The REPUBLICAN office was not forgotten, either, and the boys will please consider our hat elevated. The band has a good leader, and only needs practice to become proficient.

—Our colored friends, not satisfied with the result of their former efforts, held another festival in McClain's block on Friday evening last. The evening was rainy and generally disagreeable, but notwithstanding this they had better luck than on the former occasion.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, *Twelve and one-half Dollars.*

2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—Four rooms and one dwelling house with eight rooms, on Lamb street, for rent at reasonable rates. Inquire of William Jones, ag't, 1st National Bank. 16 tf

AGENTS WANTED.—I will employ 30 active agents at the Bush House, on Saturday, the 23d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DR. H. K. HOY.

—The Centre county Medical Society will hold a meeting at the Bush House this morning (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock.

—The Mount Union *Times* has suspended, but may resume, the editor says, at any time.

—Huntingdon, too, is troubled with cows running about on the streets.

—The Zion U. Sunday-school held a basket picnic on Saturday.

—Renovo, too, has been Pinafored, and can now fall into line.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

CUT this out and hand it to your neighbor!
BROWN'S DIABETIC CURE,
Established 8 years ago at Green Springs Sandusky county, Ohio, continues to be the wonder of the age in its marvelous cures of *Diabetes, Diuresis, Gravel*, and all forms of *Kidney* and *Bladder* Diseases. To be convinced come or send for a circular and sworn testimony. J. L. BROWN, M. D., Physician in charge.
O. J. SHUTTS, } Trustees. 11-15-1y
S. H. SMITH, }

WINE FOR SICKLY PERSONS.—Speer's Port Grape Wine is unexcelled by any other in its mellow juciness, richness of flavor and brilliancy of color. Physicians say it is superior to imported port for invalids, and in summer it is more agreeable and refreshing than claret. Clergymen use it, for its purity, as a communion wine. This wine is well known, and highly appreciated by weakly females and aged persons, and for communion. 33-2t

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)
How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells
of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

DIED.

EVERLY.—In Howard, Aug. 15th, James Everly aged 64 years and 10 months.

SNODGRASS.—On August 16th, James Snodgrass, of Cedar Run, Clinton Co., Pa., aged about 50 years.

ROMICK.—At Sheridan, Mich., Aug. 4th, 1879, Franklin Hayes, son of M. S. and R. H. Romick, aged 2 years, 6 months and 1 day.

Darling Frankie, thou hast left us,
And we miss thee sadly here;
Thou hast left us, and the parting
Caused us many a bitter tear.

Oh, how lonely is our dwelling!
How we miss thy sweet, young face!
And, as round the board we gather,
There remains the vacant place.

How we loved to sit and listen
To thy artful, chidish glee!
But on earth we'll hear thy singing,
And thy face no more we'll see.

But then, what avails earth's sorrow?
We shall yet behold thy face;
And to strengthen this endeavor,
May God send us strength and grace.

M. S. R.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Aug. 20, 1879.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 05
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	30@35
Coverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	40
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small Onions per quart	

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1879.

WHEAT.—Demand for milling limited, but rather better for future deliveries. Red, $1.07 Amber, 1.07½.

RYE.—New, 54@56c.; Old Penn'a., 59@60c.

CORN.—The market is firm. Western High Mixed, 47@48c.; Yellow, 48@48½c.

OATS.—Market dull for new; price, 35@34c Good White, 36@36½c., Choice White, 37@37½c